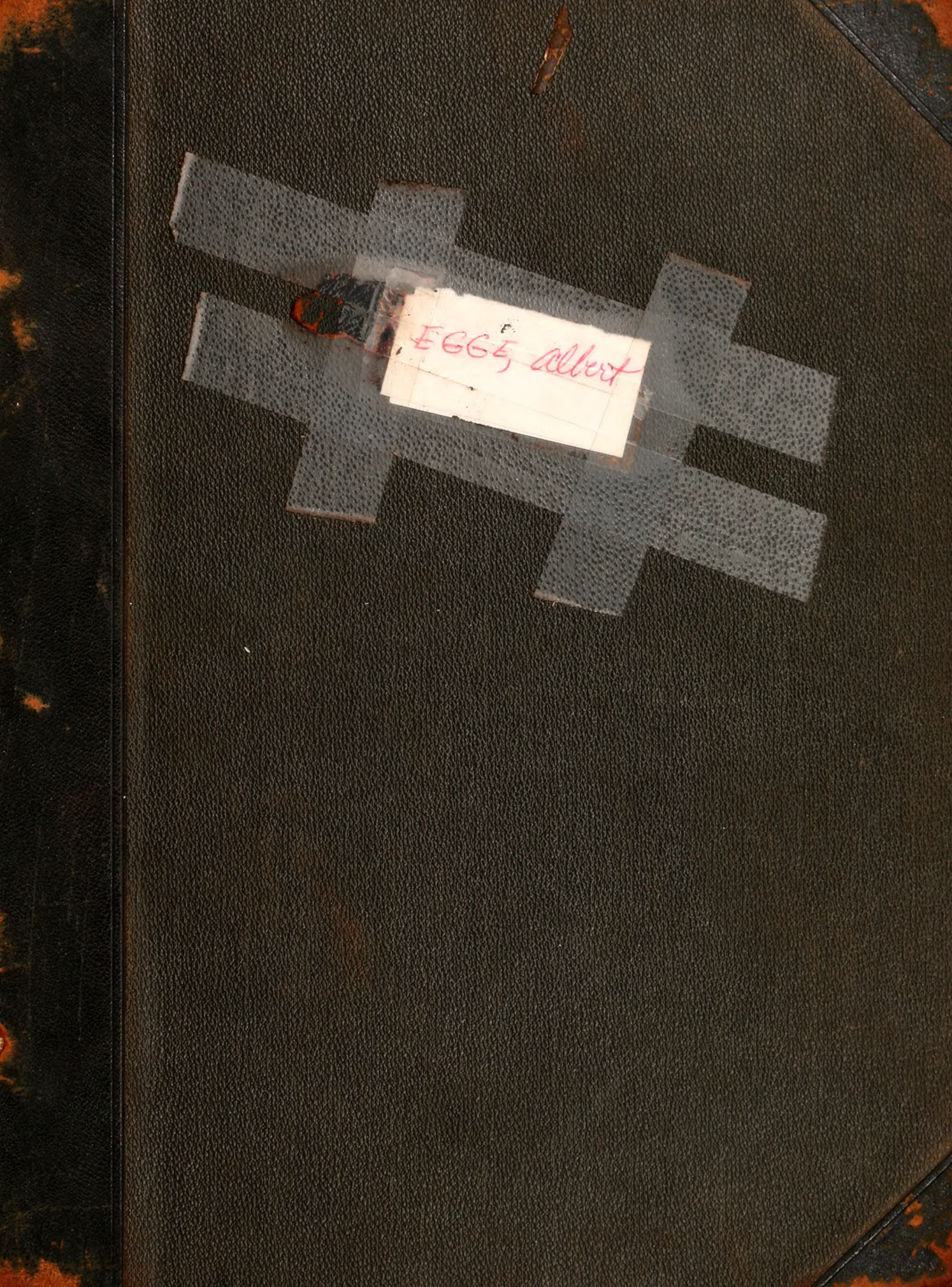
EGGE, Albert

Together with

Lists of Scandinavian Loan-Words in the Ormulum and A Bestiary.

Albert Erikson Egge.

Baltimore, Md., 1897.

To the Memory of

Gustav Adolf Evenson,

For Many Years my Fellow-Student
and Friend.

Preface.

The subject of Scandinavian influences on English was suggested to me by Dr. Henry Wood, under whom my studies in Germanics have been chiefly pursued. My first plan was to make a list of Scandinavian words in Modern English, intended to supplement Skeat's list in the Appendix to Wedgwood's Dictionary. With this in view I worked through Skeat's Ety-

making a list of all words that Skeat ascribes to Scandinavian influences and many others which I think be incorrectly referred other sources. The list, thus begun I intended to complete from other dictionaries and from private reading. But before proceeding

such some period in the early history of the Lan-

myself to Middle English before the year 1300, as my studies happened to be especially in that field. My intention was to begin with the latter part of the Peterborough Chronicle (1122-1154) and

interpolations in it and to read through all the monuments down to the year 1300. But when the time approached for the completion of my [illegible] I was still busily collecting my material, and what I had gathered was already more than I could handle in the time at my disposal. I began [illegible] before me and chose the two earliest Midland monuments, [illegible] time for the sifting of my material will perhaps explain, if not excuse, the many defects from which I fear this dissertation will be found to suffer.

[illegible] divide it into several parts, as Anglo-Saxon, Middle [illegible]. It would perhaps be rash for one man to undertake such a task in its entirety. To be fully equipped for the work, one would need not only to be well at home in English and Scandinavian philology and in Modern English dialects, but to have as thorough knowledge of Dutch and Frisian as well.

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Diffusion. See above under E, where it was inserted by mistake.

[illegible]

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White. See Holt.

Abbreviationes

ags. = angelsächsisch.

altn. = altnordisch.

A. S. = Anglo-Saxon.

Ice. = Icelandic.

Isl. = isländisch.

M. E. = Middle English.

Norw. = Norwegian.

O. N. = Old Norse.

O. S. = Old Saxon.

derived from many sources; in both the foreign de-

The literary remains of the English conquerors of Britain, from the Laws of Ethelbert to the Homilies of Wulfstan, present to us a language as purely Teutonic as the Old Norse or the Old High German. The only foreign words are a few ecclesiastical terms like _circe_, _messe_, _mynster_, _preost_, etc. Nor did the language undergo any very material change of form during all these centuries. The language of Wulfstan and of the Chronicle (down to about 1100) is virtually the same as that of the oldest Laws or of the [illegible], with [illegible] a small difference of dialect.

But from 1100 to 1200 what a change! In the English of the South many of the old inflections have been lost, more new ones added, and all hope-

[illegible]

It has been customary to attribute the rapid breakdown of the richly inflected old English to the Norman Conquest, and to it the introduction of Latin and later of French as the literary medium of the nation, and when this conservative element was gone, the language continued to live in the mouths of the people, and though compositions in it continued before, the changes of growth and decay, processes which in this case materially changed the English language in the space of a single century. But no direct or organic influence on English the Norman Conquest did not have, being a totally foreign tongue. Its influence was at first only that of furnishing English with words. There was no temptation to imitate French inflections.*

Not so, however, was the condition of things

* "The case was different with the Old Norse, of which many words and even forms passed into English, because it was to a considerable extent

...and Invasions, the Low and Dano-Saxon
was indeed two different languages, yet they were
both pure Teutonic and with but slowly worked. The
word-hoard was essentially the same in each, the
main difference consisting in the inflections, and
even this was in most cases comparatively slight.
The Englishman could, no doubt, understand the Scandinavian
and vice versa) without very much difficulty, just
as the South German of to-day will understand his North
German brother, and the Dane the Norwegian, without the
help of an interpreter, though the difference of speech
is greater now than formerly.

Languages nearly related will influence each
other more than languages distantly related, or not related at all. This will explain why the influence
of Danish and Low German on each other has deprived
these languages of nearly all inflections of case, and
it will also explain why English and Old Icelandic were
deprived of their inflections centuries before this was done in

places west of the boundary. In two Lincolnians of To-day, speaking different dialects, will be tempted to imitate each other, or one the other, both in inflections and intonation, usually with the ease [illegible] in inflections of case and mood, so in the Lancashire, where the Scandinavians were very numerous, in places, as in Lincolnshire[2], now constituting the majority of the population, there would be the same tendency to assimilate the language of one nationality to that of the other. That this was really so is seen in the early disappearance of nearly all case-endings, so that already in the Ormulum we meet with a specimen of English almost as uninflected as that of the present day[3], and hardly less intelligible than that of Chaucer, who wrote 200 years after.

In the South, however, where one would suppose the Norman-French influence to have been the strongest, we find quite a different state of things. Many French words have indeed been adopted, but the grammatical structure shows no other signs of change than those of internal growth and decay, and the widest remove

[illegible] Scandinavians in America." [2] See [illegible] Gentleman's Magazine vi. [illegible] Part II, p. 292. [3] Cp. Murray, p. 22

inflection to a late period. The Ancrene Riwle for instance, though composed in 1340, is much harder to understand than the Ormulum, written about 1160, or according to most authorities, about 1200, and is hardly more intelligible to the uninitiated than is the A.S. familiar.

To what has been said above concerning the mutual influence of English and Scandinavian it may be objected that we find Scandinavian words in English long before there is any observable break-down of inflections, and this is true. The influence of Scandinavian on Anglo-Saxon would at first be a mild and similar in nature to that of the Norman-French. The literary man would no doubt then as now strive to write as pure English as possible. But borrowed words already in common use would now and then find their way into literature. From the appearance of the preposition til in the inscription on the Ruthwell Cross (l. 13) and in Cædmon's Hymn (l. 6),* and of arun (aron, etc.) in the Lindisfarne

an influence on English began long before the invasions of the Vikings. Even then, there were Scandinavian settlements along the eastern sea-board of England from a much earlier date than we are accustomed to think. Perhaps the earliest beginnings of Scandinavian influence should be traced back to the time before the Anglo-Saxon exodus from the continent, when the Angl[illegible]

there is nothing improbable in this supposition.* But [illegible]

the so-called Danish occupation of England. Of the many examples in the A.S. Chronicles I give in chronological order some of the most important. The loan-words appear earlier and in greater number than one would expect in literary West Saxon. Thus under the year 871 we meet with the [illegible] the regular meaning of the word from now on. 879 wīcing, 905 the Norse title hölðr appears as hold (Norse hold, etc.) and under 918 we find the pl. hoðeas, show-

* Ch. Darwin I. i. 256-7, 260-62, 280-81.

ed to the phonetic and morphological rules of West Saxon.
1001 ~~---~~ we met for the first time* with the word
grið, from which is formed the verb griðian, -ode, both
very common. 1008 scegð (MS. D scegð), O.N. skeið, "a kind of
swift-sailing ship of war of the class langskip" (Vigfusson). 1012
~~Hus~~ hūsting appears for the first time. 1014 ūtlah, from which
are formed the verbs ūtlagian, geūtlagian, inlagian, ge-
inlagian, to outlaw and inlaw, all very common. 1018
gemōte, agreed, O.N. gemōta, as in gâ[illegible]
⁊ Dene ⁊ Engle wurdon gesammōte æt Oxnaforda to Ēad-
gāres lage). 1036 lidsmen, O.N. lidsmenn (pl. of lidsmaðr), "the
men of one's army" (Vigfusson). Here we also have the first in-
stance of the word hūscarlas, "the king's men, his body-
[illegible] hūnda, O.N. hūsbōndi, and the new verb stefnian, O.N.
stefna, stemna, "to give notice to one, summon him,
[illegible] to þon gemōte ---- þā stefnode hearemann
tō gemōte. 1051 (MS. F, 1052 of the other MSS.) þā bar Godwine

* By "for the first time" etc., I mean in the chronicles;
I have not had time to examine the laws very car-
[illegible]

"this is pure Scandinavian, except in grammar, cp. O.N. mâl, 'a suit, action, case,' etc.; bera mâli, 'to proceed, mention, tell' (Vigfusson), as in bæði Sigtryggr þegar mâli sînu, Sigtryggr quickly tells his errand. 1052 (first entry) lêtan, thought, said; for a discussion of the new meanings assumed by lêtan see the list of words in the Ormulum.* In the same entry: ⁊ setton stefna út to Lundene, 'and a rendezvous appointed at London' (Thorpe); stefna is the noun corresponding to the verb stefnian noticed above, O.N. stefna or stefnna, 'a summons, citation.' - Vigfusson. 1052 (second entry) lið, O.N. lið, 'troops, a host, by land or sea, originally the king's household troops, as opposed to the levy' (Vigfusson); this word, which is used scores of times in the Chronicles, we have already seen in liðsmen; it occurs also in sciplið (1055), 1054 (MS. D) þenede, 'entertainment' (horse-), O.N. þjónusta (þjónosta, þjónostr), Germ. tenesta (tenest, teneta), Dan. tjeneste. 1066 and þâr his lið fylcade (MS. C), another Scandinavian expression, lið, troops, [illegible] to draw up his military expedition. The [illegible] of the word "lið": Ingulfs Hist. Croyland Continuatio at Stainford (MS. of A.D. 870 and [illegible]

* pp. 30-37

sydden to Denemearcan (cp. 1076 æt Iordan ofer sæ to Denemearcon, MS. E).
This use of healdan is not found before in Anglo-Saxon, and is borrowed from O. N. halda, "IV. ellipt. (liði, skipi, för, stefnu, etc. understood) to hold, stand in a certain direction; esp. as a nautical term." Vigfusson; cp. hölden sudr til Denmerken, iöc du þeir [illegible] (MS. D, 1085). 1072 Hec we have the first example of tacan (⁊ þā menn ealle hê tôe, MS. D), which henceforth is used side by side with [illegible] and gradually displaces it. It occurs in 1075 (MS. D, tôc) and 1076 (tacan, inf., tôcon, pret. pl.). 1076 yrfdinges, O. N. höfðingi, "a head, chief. 2. a captain, commander" (Vigfusson), Dan. høvding. 1096 orreste, O. N. orrosta, battle. In the latter part of the Peterborough Chronicle (MS. E), which belongs rather to "Early English," the Scandinavian words increase in number and frequency; cp. sweoin (1128), til, [illegible] hengde, [illegible], hernes, brain (O. N. hjarni), fradres, toads (O. N. fradda, Norw. fradda, prengde, [illegible], &c. (1137) [illegible] &c. (1140).

But literature is usually far behind the [illegible]

speech in point of development, and if we find so many Scandinavian words and expressions in the literary language of [illegible] may safely infer that in the speech of the common man, especially east of Watling Street, the mixing must have been very much greater. We see this admixing in the latter part of the Chronicle, which appears to have been written in a contemporary dialect of the district around Peterborough and (as already stated above) shows a strong infusion of Scandinavian words. And as to loss of inflections, the almost uninflected Ormulum, written a few years later and presumably in about the same locality, proves the same thing. This is further illustrated in the literature of a later day. While we find almost no Scandinavian words in Layamon, Ancren Riwle, Robert of Gloucester, Chaucer, etc., their number in A Bestiary, Genesis and Exodus, Havelok the Dane, and the later Northumbrian and Scotch monuments is very large, as well as in the North English and Scotch dialects down to this day.

Nobody seems to have doubted the influence upon English of the Norman-French, and indeed the influence is so large and palpable that there is no room for doubt. But in regard to the indebtedness of English to Scandinavian there has been much difference of opinion. A few quotations may be given. Macaulay: "The Danish and Saxon tongues, both dialects of one wide-spread language, were blended together." Dr. Hugh Blair: "The Teutonic Dialect is the basis of the present speech. It has been enriched [illegible] the Saxon, the Danish and the Norman, all which have mingled together in our language". The editor of his lectures, the Rev. Thomas Dale, A. M., says, "Of the Danish there are no vestiges [illegible] the English language". * Dr. Latham (History of English Rhythms, II, p. 201) says "no traces of Danish are to be found in our MSS. or in our dialects". On p. 202 he says, "His [the Northman's] language, from the first, must have been little more than an English dialect, and his descendants have now been mingled with a kindred race for nearly one thousand years - is it not [illegible]

* These quotations are taken from an article entitled "Beitrag zur Etymologie der schottischen Sprache" by W. D. Fleck, in a book of "Miscellen" belonging to Dr. James H. Wright.

all recollection of their origin?" The most decided opinion on the subject was expressed by Mr. Wright, in a lecture on the English language, before the Historic Society of Lancashire [illegible], that "[illegible] a Keltic element in our language, I object no less to that of a mixture with any other Teutonic dialect, than to the [illegible] supposing that they traced in it the marks of Danish influence [illegible] proofs that such an influence ever existed." This has been much answered by Mr. Coleridge*, and I need not add anything to what he has said. Those who are still disposed to doubt any Scandinavian influence on English would do well to read "Lincolnshire and the Danes". The matter is not to be disposed of by indulging in vague generalities or a priori reasoning, but it is to be settled by a critical and unbiased examination of the

* In his article on the Scandinavian element in the English language, from which the above quotation is taken.

literary monuments. One familiar with Anglo-Saxon and Old Norse cannot read the A.S. Chronicles ~~this~~ from beginning to end without noticing the ~~very~~ abundant introduction of Scandinavian words from the time of King Alfred down, and if he studies the North English and Scotch monuments of the Middle English period he will observe that this element

of English philology, he will be disposed neither to underrate nor overestimate the amount of this influence, but, divesting himself of prejudice and national pride, he will welcome any attempt to define the nature and extent of such influence. This spirit of search for truth I have tried to make my guiding principle in this investigation. Though I have tried to show the Scandinavian influence on English to be as great as possible, I have endeavored to keep to scientific principles and not to be misled by any preconceived theories. No word has been admitted

list of Scandinavian loan-words until I had given it due examination. Commonly, when a word is not found in the literary monuments of English, though occurring in Scandinavian and German, I have regarded it as rightly belonging to English as well, and not as borrowed word, unless I thought there was ground for believing that it was borrowed from Scandinavian rather than from German. Words not found in German and the early A. S. monuments I have put down as Scandinavian, though it will always remain difficult, if not impossible, in regard to many words, to settle definitely that their non-appearance in English literature before a certain period is sufficient proof that they did not belong to the spoken language, or, if borrowed, that they were borrowed from the Scandinavian and not from the Low German. In case of many words their origin can be given only on grounds of probability, and here it is perhaps impossible entirely to rid oneself of national prejudice.

Dutchman or Frisian would no doubt prefer a list of loan-words much different from that of a Scandinavian. But I hope that though I may [illegible] English if Scandinavian, I may also have overlooked much, and that my investigation, fragmentary and imperfect as it is, may yet be found in the main to furnish true results and to contribute a mite towards the history of the making of the English language.

The subject of Scandinavian influence on English might be treated under many aspects, as of inflexion or grammatical and phrases), of vocabulary, Orthography, Pronunciation (intonation and quantity), Phonology, etc., any one of which might make an sufficiently important subject for dissertation. In this hurried sketch no one of these points can be treated exhaustively.

Runes.

One of the oldest marks of Scandinavian [illegible]

ment in England is seen in the names of places.* Such names are those ending in beck, breck (brick), by, thwait, ness, thorp, toft, thwaite, &c. Scandinavian and middle English. The endings by, thwaite, ness, thorp, haugh and garth, are due to some of the great Danish settlement in England. Fifteen hundred place names are still to be found in our North-Eastern shires. The six Counties to the North of Mercia have among them 485 places that end in by; Lincolnshire, the great Danish stronghold, has 212; Leicestershire has 66; Northamptonshire 26; Norfolk and Notts have rather fewer." A few examples may be given, like Greenbeck, Stonybeck, Norbreck, Warbreck, Scarbrick; Derby, Grimsby, Whitby; Ormsby, Ormsby; Applegarth, Scalegarth; Hallowgate, Darlington; Carlton, Skegness; Althorpe, Grimethorpe; Eastoft, Fauldstoft; Battlethwaite, Thornthwaite, etc. I am not sure that names in by, ness, and thorpe are all of necessity Scandinavian but I think in these the authority of others, I do not speculate in the

* Parker, pp. 205, 206; Green, pp. 101, 102; Gomme, p. 36; May, p. 1; Latham, II, p. 349; "Lincolnshire and the Danes", pp. 11-14, 18-19, etc.

dinavians, they gradually in much more extensive use among them. Many of the Teutonic personal names* have come down to us, as Algar, Ashkettle, Audun, Bigg, Ding, Eric, Gamble, Gumhill (Gunnhild), Gunner, Hacon, Harold, Havard, Ingal, [illegible] Thurlow, Turkle, Turpin, Tustin, Ulph, etc. The fashion of adding son to form surnames is also Scandinavian, as Addison, Jackson, Watson, etc.

Morphology. Pronouns.

Pronouns. By the side of hie - hiera - him - hie were [illegible] pein, etc., from O. N. peir - peirra - peim), which gradually crowded out the older forms. In the [illegible] the only form left for the nominative. For the genetive and objective

* Cf. "The Teutonic Name-System," by R. Ferguson, especially XXV Annual [illegible] Dames", pp. 299 ff.; Miss Burney, p. 39; Coleridge, p. 21; Latham, I, 111-112.

[illegible] indicative mixed. In the South the old form remained longer, [illegible] than the nominative Thei, but gen. and objective hem, [illegible]

Numerals.—The n in Modern English seventh, ninth, tenth, (eleventh, by analogy,) thirteenth, [illegible] eighteenth, nineteenth, etc., I think is due [illegible] mals were seofoda, nigoda, teoda, ellefta, etc. The only example I have found with n (omitting one [illegible] in the interpolation in the Peterborough Chronicle under the year 656) before the Middle English period is in in the A.S. Chronicle (MS. E) under the year 634: Mangetealde hiim fif nigonde. See the several words in the list.

Verb. [illegible] ed [illegible] d. The influence of the Scandinavian is further seen in the [illegible] of the [illegible]

*Cf. Barnett, pp. 17, 77.

a trace left as early as in the Ormulum, though it lingered for centuries in the South in the form i(y). The same holds true of other words with this ending. In Anglo-Saxon the present participle ending was -ende. [illegible] to end (ende) in the Anglian part of England, no doubt through the influence of the Scandinavian (Old Norse -andi, -ande, Norw. -ande), and has remained so to this day in North English and Scotch.[2] There is no trace of this [illegible] Midland manuscripts it is quite common.

On the [illegible]; perhaps also Scandinavian influence in the restoration of simple a in place of æ and ea, as in pat, was, hwat, all, bealde, heard, mealke, etc., i. e. where æ was a modified form of a in close syllables, and ea preceding ll + cons., rr + cons., and ld. In these cases the Ormulum has only a, as in patt, wass, all, ald, bald, hard, malkenn, makenn, etc. The [illegible]

[1] Cf. White, I, p. LXI. [2] Cf. Murray p. 81.

is seen also in spreading â from following ê. In Southern and a large part of Middle England (as seen in old Kentish manuscripts of the Ormulum) A.S. â regularly became ô, as bân > bôn, stân > stôn, etc. In both Scotch and Scotch Irish long a remains, as in ald, cald, ga, twa, awa, Awa, etc.; or it has changed in the direction of Scandinavian, as in hame, stane, etc. (variously spelled), which in Scotch Irish have become hame, stane, etc.[2]. Compared with Old High German ei, the Old Norse equivalent was ei (Modern Norse, or Norwegian e, ei, ai), as in stein, bein, etc. Scandinavian ei is generally represented by ê in Scotch Irish, as in stên, bêne, etc.

Corresponding to Old High German ei, as in ewain and ein-dur, which are no doubt due to Scandinavian æveinn and dreinn if not directly borrowed words. A.S. ewân and [illegible] are represented by ôn and ô. Scandinavian ei often corresponds to A.S. â, which

[1] Cf. Murray, p. [illegible], [2] Cf. Sweet p. [illegible]

have become ō. If phonetic law is inviolable, and for practical purposes it seems to be, there is no assignable reason why A.S. ā, as in stān, should become a as in *stone* in Modern Scotch *stane*, except analogy (if at all), and the analogy nearest at hand is that of the corresponding Scandinavian words sten &c.

Intonation.

Intonation*. On comparing English, German, and Danish, of the present day, with Norwegian and Swedish, one notices some very striking differences of intonation [illegible]. In the language first mentioned the prevailing inflection is the falling, both as word and sentence inflection (allowance being made for exceptions). Every word, when pronounced by itself, begins in a high and ends in a low pitch; but in connected discourse there is no word-tone, as distinct from the sentence inflection. In Norwegian and Swedish, however, each word has its own peculiar tone, namely for monosyllables a simple rise, as in

* Cf. "Englisk og skandinavisk Sprog" by Prof. Storm, Christiania 1879. Look the Chapter on the Sweet & Elliot of Phonetics, pp. 5 & 6 "Danish Pronunciation" pp. 17 101 Sweet and Storm's Letter. Swedish pp. 4[illegible]. Cf. Prof. Storm's [illegible] for [illegible] of paper on Some Points of Intonation and Quantity [illegible]

hūs, mānn, etc., and for disyllables a compound rise (i. e. a fall and rise, the rise being a sudden leap), as in hēzzt, but pl. hēsetár, dág, pl. dágar, etc. Every sentence [illegible] with a rise. Then in Norwegian and Swedish the prevailing intonation is the rising inflection, whereas in Danish, German, Dutch, and English, it is the falling. Not so, however, in Scotch. Here we find an intonation similar to that in the Scandinavian Peninsula. My attention was first called to Scotch intonation by Alexander Melville Bell, Esq., of Washington, D. C. in a course of [illegible] delivered in the Johns Hopkins University during the month of February, 1886. According to Mr. Bell, the prevailing intonation in Scotland, in and north of Edinburgh, is the rising inflection, [illegible] Aberdeen. In Edinburgh it is a drawling rise, in Aberdeen a leap. After reading the paper referred to on the previous page, Mr. F. A. Christie (Fellow in Greek in the Johns Hopkins University, 1886-1887), said to me: 'In listening to your paper at the [illegible] read [illegible] before the [illegible]

tion I was struck by the close resemblance of the [illegible] to that of the Scotch and Irish. I heard a Lowlander in Edinburgh [illegible] precisely as my Irish servant did.

Scotch also has a word intonation similar to the Norse is shown by Mifford, who says, ("Harmony in Language", p. 58): "It is the striking peculiarity of the Scottish dialect of the English language, unknown, as far as I have had opportunity to observe, in any dialect of any other language[2], that the distinguishing accent of its words is a proper grave; a lower note than is given to any other syllable of the word. In that dialect, if the penultimate be the strengthened syllable, the concluding syllable rises considerably, so that the word ends with something like a shriek."

To what extent the rising inflection may be found in the North of England, I am not aware; but as far as my observation goes, it is quite noticeable in Englishmen from Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.

The presence in those parts of Great Britain [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] anywhere else outside of the Scandinavian Peninsula I would attribute to Scandinavian influence. I think there is reason to believe that the intonation of [illegible] little subject to foreign influences, is very old, indeed that it may not have changed materially since the Viking Age, and I would date its occurence in Britain from the time of the Scandinavian Invasion. The fact that Modern Danish has lost this intonation, which the Old Danish no doubt had in common with its Northern Cousins, is perhaps attributable to Low German influence during the Hanseatic Period, for we know that Low German exerted a very powerful influence on the vocabulary of the Danish language, and we may [illegible] pronunciation.

[illegible] Norwegian, and Swedish agree in the main, [illegible]

*Cfr. Sweet's "Hist. of English Sounds", pp. 73-74, "Danish Pronunciation", p. 110, "Sounds and Forms of Spoken Swedish" p. 486; Vietor "Elemente der Phonetik" p. 198; "J. H. U. Circulars, No. 53, pp. 31-32

differ from the other Teutonic languages. In English and Norse (Norwegian and Swedish), all stressed monosyllables have become long, the only difference being that English has a tendency to lengthen the vowel before two consonants, while Norse uniformly lengthens the vowel before

[illegible] ending in l: (bone) bâll, (old) âld, (cold) kâld, (tall) tâll, (English) ill, bill, fill, mill, full, pull, dull, hill, fall, tall, etc. (all long). Words ending in l + a dental: fill̂d, bûilt, mild, wild, gild, etc. (in the last two words the dental, d, has been assimilated to the l). Here English lengthens the vowel: fôld, hôld, mîld, wîld, etc.; except a few like bŭilld, guilld, etc. When the final consonant becomes voiced, the l is less prolonged in English: bŭilld, bŭilt, etc. In Norse, l is prolonged just as much before t as before d, the only difference being that [illegible] before t, etc. l becomes voiced: ĭll, stŏll, fald, [illegible]

[illegible] they are called to give a feeling [illegible]

[illegible] Double consonants indicate where they are not doubled in ordinary

(3) Words ending in a nasal: fămm, kămm, măm, dimm, mimm, kimm (in the last three the vowel, which was originally long, has been shortened), diămm, fiămm, himm, stimm, etc. These are numerous, also in English, as dĕmm, mĕmm, thĕmm, whĕmm, dimm, swimm, dimm, trimm, drimm, skimm, etc.; but cām, mān[2], shāme, etc. (4) Words ending in a nasal + a dental or labial: lămnd, shămnd, grĕmnd, sĕmnd, hŭmnd, stŭmnd, lămmb, kămmb, hămmp, tămmp, etc. In English nearly all words of this class have lengthened the vowel: bind, stind[2], to mind, stound, lāmb, cōmb, etc.; except those in -end: lĕmnd, lĕmnd, sĕmnd, etc., and the noun swĭmnd. Before t the m is less prolonged in English: lĕmt, lĕmt, sĕmt, etc. In Norse it is just as long as before d: bimt, himt, simt, swimt, famt, kamt, fĕmt, simt, etc. (6) Words ending in ng: fing, sing, hang, sang, mag, tung, etc. In English all words originally ending in ing or ung have lengthened the consonant: sing, king, sting, swing, stung, sweng

[2] The general pronunciation in America; Englishmen throw more stress on the consonant. By a curious mistake I have

[illegible] etc.; these originally ending in a long [illegible] lengthened the vowel: täg, däg, [illegible]* etc.; [illegible] ending. (6) Words in ä, äk, ät etc.: bräcka, bräcka, bräcka, bräck, bräck, bräck

fĕdd, sĕdd, bĕdd, skĭpp, lŭgg, tŭgg, etc. What has
[illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible]
the syllables, as far as Norse is concerned, due to
the stressed syllable in words of more than one
syllable and as compounds: fälle, fälta,
ällvor, ämmbar, ämmsigt, ännevar, blän[illegible]
[illegible] dämpa, dämpa, etc. When
[illegible] the
first is short and accented, it is pronounced
double: hämmar, rämmar, finna, vinna,
[illegible], skätta, skäppa, etc. In German, Dutch
and Danish, short monosyllables are as a rule not
lengthened, and even if the [illegible] English
Englishman or American learning German is to pronounce
words like hard, land, etc., with a long vowel and
a vowel d (cf. Vietor, Elemente der Phonetik, p. 198). A
foreigner, on the other hand, will [illegible]
[illegible]

As an intonation, as an quantity [illegible]

condition of things than for instance Danish.
And I think [illegible] that the [illegible]
[illegible] of English & Norwegian and Swedish as
the other Teutonic languages, in regard to grammar,
may also in part be due to Scandinavian in-
fluence. This may seem pure assumption, and
I grant that I cannot prove the truth of it. Yet I
[illegible] from the spelling of Orm, who lived in the
north-eastern part of England [illegible]
time when one may suppose the Danish
influence to have been greatest than
that of the present day, [illegible]
centuries. As will be shown below, the nature
of [illegible] is [illegible]
like Modern Norse than like Modern English. How
for [illegible] to have been isolated to a
[illegible].

can 'well of English undefiled' is indeed well merited, if reference be had to the composite character that English assumed in the course of its history. [illegible] addition to the indigenous vocabulary of the English tongue [illegible] our English Makers who can be said to have drunk from the undefiled Teutonic well. --- In the course of his lengthy poem, he uses only four or five French words. [illegible] of Scandinavian words, the result of the settlement in our Eastern shires 300 years before his day. [illegible] the most thoroughly English poem ever written in England, that has come down to us; many of the words now in our mouths are found for the first time in his pages. Had some of our late Lexicographers proved more [illegible] they would have escaped [illegible] pitfalls" (Oliver's Chaucer, English [illegible]. 9).

* Ward 1. 75.

Ipsen & Kluge says, "I consider it the oldest, the purest, and by far the most valuable specimen of our Old English dialect, that time has left us."*

As to the dialect and locality of the Ormulum, it is not necessary to rehearse the opinions of the various authorities, and it will suffice to state that they all agree in assigning it to one of the Anglian counties on the east coast of England, and that the general consensus of opinion is that it represents the northern variety of the East Midland dialect and must have been composed in or about the vicinity of Peterborough, Morris thinks in Lincolnshire (Genesis and Exodus, p. XV). Mr. Oliphant (p. 212) would place Orm at Derby, which he calls the philological navel of England."

As to its date, the Ormulum is commonly assigned to about the year 1200, or the early part of the 13th century. The editor in the Introductory Discourse (1878, I, 68-9) states that for [illegible] reasons the date of composition should be placed

* Vol. II, p. 196.

at the present time with reference to Orm is the signification of his double consonants,

within a few years the doubling of consonants

graphical device to indicate the shortness of the preceding vowel. On this supposition

and cited on English [illegible] in the 18th and 19th Century" in the "Transactions of the American Philological Association for 1871," pp. 65-107. Ellis operates on the same basis in his "Early English Pronunciation" [illegible] Sweet (p. 48 in his "Hist. of Eng. Sounds") finds it a formidable difficulty that Orm always writes sunne, and not swiftenn, sunnne. Ten Brink, in "Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum," XIX, p. 213, offers an explanation

ley which he thinks this difficulty will resolve itself into nothing. The first is, however, to offer an explanation not satisfying [illegible] in English, Eng. ff. 7-17. [illegible] The first is [illegible] Ellis and other that the doubling of [illegible] Ormulum denotes shortness of the preceding vowel, does not stand the test, and for the following reasons:- [illegible] have a single consonant between two vowels of which the first is short, were pronounced by Orm, just as in A.S., with short stem-vowel. This appears with undoubted certainty from two facts: 1. Orm furnishes quite a number of these words with the sign of length: tāl, nāme, [illegible], tāken, wōdd, etc. 2. none of the words in question ever stand at the end of the line, which only happens [illegible] for it.* Now since [illegible] has about 150 words like name, writenn, berenn, which he uses altogether about 3000 times, and

* A very [illegible]

since he does not in a single case — I mean not in a single case — put double consonants after an unaccented short vowel. The double [illegible] is indicated by the doubling of the following consonant; cannot have existed in his case. It is not shortness of the preceding vowel that Alfred wishes to indicate by his double consonants, but, as I think there can be no doubt, he wishes thereby to express long consonants. The Anglo-Saxon, like the other Old Germanic languages, distinguished sharply between long and short consonants and expressed the short by single, the long by double characters. For example wine, winne, sete, sette, were different in pronunciation as well as in spelling: wine and sete had short winne and sette long consonant after the stem-vowel. That ss, tt, mm, dd, etc., were pronounced differently from s, t, m, d, etc., appears certain from the fact that the MSS. of the [illegible] observe very closely the writing of single and double consonants, and that the double signs indicate [illegible].

single short consonants follows undeniably from facts of Old Germanic metre. Now since Orm, according to the usage of Anglo-Saxon, conscientiously [illegible] like fadenn, writenn, efenn, etc. with one consonant, but on the other hand words like cunnne, sinnne, spellennn, alle, sette, messe, etc., with a double consonant, likewise according to Anglo-Saxon usage, and as proved to the contrary; Orm distinguished, just as the Anglo-Saxon, between short and long consonants and expressed the short single, the long by double letter. That Orm pronounced long and short consonants and expressed the [illegible] in his versification. The close of his verses calls for a word whose penult shall be long and accented; [illegible] found in abundance, verses ending in words like fe, rune, writenn not at all; words of the first kind had consequently in Orm's pronunciation long, those of the second kind short l, n, t, etc." Then after stating that

consonants mean long consonants also in monosyllables and in the stressed syllable of words of more than one syllable, as patt, cuff, sweet, swimmenn, understannden, etc., he says, "in each case the doubled consonant is preceded by a short vowel, and in each case the doubled consonant closes or helps to close a syllable. Since now, as we have seen, it is not possible that Orm with his double consonants means now this, now something else, there is nothing left but to suppose: For Orm a law of syllable termination obtained according to which every consonant closing a syllable was long after a short and short after a long vowel." In this he maintains that Orm is simply following out a general principle, a principle which he supposes [illegible] Saxon and the other Old Teutonic languages. Farther on he continues: "The opinion that Orm by his double consonants indicates the shortness of the preceding [illegible],

as Sweet says, before a formidable difficulty, and it does in no wise melt away into nothing through the observation of ten Brink." He again states the rule and says "Orm does not write single consonant to indicate the length nor double consonant to indicate the shortness of the preceding vowel, but the writer on the basis of the law: consonant syllable Termination is short after a long and long after a short vowel (konsonantisches silbenauslaut ist kurz nach langem und lang nach kurzem vokal)." He closes by saying, "Above the Anglo-Saxon has been adduced to prove that Orm with his double characters intends long consonant. Vice versa, if this is once established- and according to the preceding it appears to me to be established- we have in Orm's treatment of the consonants the surest testimony that the Anglo-Saxon and the Old German language actually distinguished long and short consonants, and that in the first quarter of the 13th century in England, at least in the North-East Midland region in which Orm wrote,

the old relations of consonant and also of vowel
[illegible] still [illegible].

The next and most exhaustive article on the subject was written by Effer, Anglia VII, Anz., pp. 166–199. At the end of his article he states that he had begun his investigation with the purpose of confuting Trautmann's position, which he knew already from his lectures; but [illegible] that Trautmann was right, and he has arrived at the same conclusion as Trautmann. The following observations may be worth quoting. "The supposition that Grm by his double consonant wished to express the short [illegible] is [illegible] <u>false</u>, [illegible] with originally short stem-vowel, Grm pronounced a lengthened vowel, since in these cases the single consonant is never doubled. Ellis has in nearly all these words [illegible]. After Trautmann's reasoning this supposition is wrong, for [illegible]: In this connection

following considerations: If we assume that Orm wished to express shortness of vowel by doubling the following consonant, the question nevertheless obtrudes itself, why Orm departs from this scheme and introduces a new sign, the hook of abbreviation, in the case of A.S. short vowels in open syllables, since he might logically well have expressed the shortness of the vowel by doubling the following consonant according to the same rule as he adopted in other cases. Instead of this he writes by the side of takenn, the writing takkenn beside takenn would have expressed the vowel quantity e- qually well; [illegible] should expect after the analogy of Orm's writing in other cases; but a takkenn, wittenn for takenn, witenn is not found. That Orm did not write double consonants after short vowels in open syllables can be explained only by the fact that in this case he pronounced and therefore also wrote only single, i. e. shortened consonants. He distinguished accurately in his pronunciation for instance between sunne

(A.S. *cunne*) and *kunne* (A.S. *cunne*) and expressed this clearly in his orthography. Effer differs from Trautmann only in regard to double consonants in unaccented syllables and hesitates to accept Trautmann's views that Orm pronounced these also long. Effer thinks the doubling of the consonants in this case is simply analogical writing, due to the author's desire of making his orthography as uniform as possible. In his "Chan-

[illegible], Ten Brink has modified his [illegible] opinion as Effer and Trautmann, namely that Orm's double consonant signs mean long consonants in ac-

[illegible] Effer does not understand. [illegible] Effer (Anglia 10 Anz. pp. 201-210) [illegible] to justify his position as regards the pronunciation of

[illegible] by examples from Modern English, in which I think he is less happy.

As to the question why Orm should [illegible]

as his name indicates, he was probably of Scandinavian descent, and that, as the Danish language was probably still spoken and written within narrow circles in that part of England, Orm was no doubt familiar with it and may have been led to his rigid expression of consonant quantity by the more accurate expression of the same in Scandinavian writing. On this he refers to Noreen's "Altisländische Grammatik" (200, 2, a; 203, a; 205, 3; 206).

In Brate's treatment of Orm's double consonants it may be worth noticing that he regards the doubling in close syllables as denoting simply the shortness of the preceding vowel, at the [illegible] accented syllable. In certain diphthongs in words borrowed from the Old Norse he maintains that the consonant can only have been pronounced double, as for instance in hezzlenn, lezztenn, dazzvvennenn, cozzvvpess, and in this he is undoubtedly right.

From the investigations of Trautmann, Effer,

as to Orm's orthography, "after a short vowel in a close syllable Orm doubles the following consonant, or the first, if the following consonants, and [illegible] syllables. After a short vowel in an open syllable he doubles the consonant only when it is to be so pronounced, so that a large class of words with [illegible] was taken by Ellis and Kelly to have lengthened their vowel in Orm's time, on the supposition that double consonants indicate short and single consonants long vowel in the preceding syllable, must now be studied in another light, since we pronounce [illegible] ing as in second. The vowel may be short as well as long. Of the quantity of vowels in the dismal we are most in words monosyllable and monosyllable ending in a single consonant or consonant combination have long vowels those ending in a double consonant, or with the first consonant

combination doubled, has usual accent. Some syllables to close syllables in words of more than one syllable, for even monosyllables that is nothing to indicate whether the vowel is long or short. It to [illegible] indicia than those hitherto employed shew us to the true extent supplied by Ormulum himself. In manuscripts the short quantity of such vowels is indicated by a hook, the long by an acute accent over the vowel [illegible] every line ends with a stressed syllable word having a long element (long by vowel or consonant quantity).

Comparison of Quantity in the Ormulum with Quantity in Modern English and Norse.

The statement in regard to Modern English and Norse, that all emphatic monosyllables, and in Norse also the stressed syllable in polysyllables and in compounds, are long, either by vowel or consonant quantity, is true also in regard to the Ormulum

The [illegible] vowel system of Old Norse [illegible] Modern Icelandic [illegible] Modern English. Old Norse, like Modern Icelandic, knows the vowels a, i before rd, as in ard, hverr, hard, fara, skirt, mikit, rand, land, kinbein; a, i, u before nd, as in band, lund, sand, kinbein, finna, mund, stund; a before ng, as in lang, sama, etc. But it differs from English and agrees with Norse in lengthening l after a, as in all, allir saman, at mælti, [illegible], fall, falla, grein, hvarf, mælt, halda, salr, salma, salt, hand, hanz. etc. Likewise after a, as in nemesis, stare, warm, warrh, etc.; also after e (unless in Modern English the sound has so far been changed to a or e and lengthened) and i, as in [illegible] verr, sperrd, sterr, [illegible] after e and i, as in heilsa, melten, sveltinn, gilt, gilding, mikit, silfr, etc. In some cases [illegible]

[illegible] double [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

mund, bind*, bindr, bindan, bindan, bindalan
onbindan, dwidu, dwildd*, fforf, forr
forrbe*, hund, hundd, hundr, hind*, steorne*, westor-
ne*, steorne, steorne, stearn, zeorn, zeornne*, zlernne*.
Bede (p. 12, §11), teolnes himself, unable to explain this, thus
writes, perhaps an sufficient account for if we exa-
mine the pronunciation between the two principles of
expressing quantity, the Scandinavian of lengthening
the final consonant and the English of lengthening
the vowel.

English and Norse agree, in differ from both. In the
following, for instance, the spelling indicates long
vowel: (words in -ld and -nd) held, seldom, hyde and its
compounds, hydenn, hyldenn, wundenn, wenglez; (words
in -ing and -ung) king, ringlenn, ringesse, ringing,
bringenn, stingenn, swingenn, fing, slungenn

* in these forms, which are rare and may be more
spelled after Bede. p. 5-1.

stungen, hungr, fung; flesh and its compounds, fidd (in ofgefidd), crumb, dumb, among, etc.

Besides the assumed modification of quantity, treated of above, the Scandinavian influence on the Cumulum is further seen in the simplification of æ and (the breaking) ea to, ine. It also tended to remove the metathesis so common in Anglo-Saxon, as seen in the words æthbrast (A.S. æthberst), ætrann (A.S. ætærn), brenn, brend, brende (A.S. bærn, bærnde, etc.), rann (A.S. arn),

given again in their alphabetical place in the

though they are not regarded as strictly Scandi-

in form by Scandinavian pronunciation, already

p. 213) and the introduction of au, ey in the

are

* Notice that the d has been changed to d.

like to the Scandinavian. Perhaps to no [illegible] portion [illegible] of the Scandinavian influence is the loss of gender and inflections.*

Scandinavian Words in the Ormulum.

Hitherto there has been no serious attempt, so far as I know, to show in a connected way the extent of the Scandinavian influence on Early English. The late Rev. Richard Morris, in the Introduction to his edition of the Story of Genesis and Exodus (p. XXII), and Mr. Herbert Coleridge, Esq., in the Transactions of the Philological Society for 1859 (p. 18–31), are far from being complete. The most exhaustive treatise on the subject that has appeared hitherto is "Nordische Elemente im Ormulum," by Erik Brate, in Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur, X. Band, pp. [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] ation of Orm's double consonants, the laws [illegible]

* "No man did more [than Orm] to simplify our English grammar, and to sweep away all nicety as to genders and cases." Oliphant, I. p. 4.

[illegible] c, ce, etc. I have not been able to study sufficiently in the details [illegible]

[illegible]

the length of the preceding vowel, the conclusions he draws may for the most part be disregarded. As to etymons Wade thinks the Old Danish forms should be given first, in preference to the Old

[illegible]

Or more rarely was settled especially by the Danes

[illegible]

1000, hence long after the Scandinavian settlements in England were made. There was no essential difference [illegible] and Old Norse. I have not had access to any Old Danish or Old Swedish dictionary, and, except when I quote Wade, I give the Old Norse form first, in the spelling of Vigfusson's dictionary, and for purposes of comparison also add the Modern Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish forms. I have added, more or

[illegible] Old Norse and Anglo-Saxon elements, in Germania, vol. [illegible], pp. 357–367, translated from Prof. Ludwig Wimmer's article "Det danske og svenske" in Nordisk Tidsskrift for Filologi, II, 3d. ed., Copenhagen, 1883, pp. 467–472; and Dr. Adolf Noreen's article on the Scandinavian Languages, in [illegible] of the English Philology

words to Bieda's list, features of which are which he regards as Scandinavian loan-words, though as I think, on too slight grounds.

Addenn, "to earn". O.N. öðrask, the word is still found in [illegible] earn: thus Yorks. to addle; Staffords. to a-dle; cumbld. to eddle; Chesh. to yeddle". White, in Lincolnshire and the Fens". The word addle is also given as a Lincolnshire word.

Addinns, „earning", formed from the above word.

Adizlezze, „blessing". For this and the other words in -lezze see this suffix.

Aldmodlezze, „mildness".

Afell, „strength"; cp. O.N. afl with the same meaning.

Afledd, translated „begotten" by White. Diese bedeutung kann aber nicht richtig sein. Es muss vielmehr „männlich" bedeuten, weil die Verse 7902, 7904: Forr enaȝ child iss afledd and affter wifmanne kinde deutlich den [illegible] strang affter wifmanne kinde. Es ist also eine adjectiv-

* [illegible]

hilfkne zu stellen." Cod.

Ambohtkl, servant, handmaid", kommt nicht vor. Es steht nicht dann dem adän. ambutt – isl. ambótt mit

Andrumnkennlezze (or an drumnkennlezze, an probably being the indefinite article; see Hikes, note on the word, vol. I, p. 591), intoxication".

Angrenn, to make angry, vex", ist adän. angre – isl. angra

Hikes note, I, 591, where it is shown that an is probably the indefinit- article, and that ar kenfeddlezze means change, turn, or descent in".

Ar, earle". A.S. ær. In the Ormulum A.S. æ is regularly represented by æ, very seldom by a (or e). The form ar may therefore possibly be due to O.N. ár.

Arrfname, pl. heir", dürfte als ersten glied das adän.-aschw. arver – isl. arfr 'inheritance, patrimony' enthalten, da im ae. nur umgelautete formen des wortes vorzukommen

* Kgl. Antikvarisk, 8 S, 2.

for adding "self" application.

Ire, a pair of instead [illegible]. A. S. Sell has shown in an article in the Transactions of the Philological Society for 1860-1, pp. 63-64, no trace of a form like are in point in any high or low German dialect outside of Scandinavia, where it is the only form used (O. I. sum-sud-sue, Swed. äro-ären-äro, Dan. ere). This circumstance", says Dr. Gattner, leads in itself [illegible] due to Scandinavian influence, a view which is fully [illegible] of that form and how it gradually gained ground in the English language.

It makes its first appearance in the Northumbrian dialect under the form saran [also aran, aron]. But it lasts a good while before it appears in Southern English. Layamon, whose Anglosaxon is pretty, nay dis organic, nevertheless does not yet admit the intrusion.

In the Ormulum — whose author is, as many

riples, of loose texture — we still find -inden, and only for the third person plural does it occur several times e. g. Wulfstan in Wies Sermon and in Ingeliffe the old -inde ending form disappears, both singular and plural (beth) throughout the plural.

Under these circumstances there cannot be the slightest doubt of the Norse origin of this English form, and we thereby gain another and I think very weighty testimony as to the Scandinavian influence on English.

Att. Old Norse, Icel. at, Swed. att, before the infinitive, corresponding to English to. This word, which occurs already in Old Northumbrian (Cf. Barnett, p. 79, Kemble, p. 127), and later became common in North English and

13282-3: For miss nan mann patt wes birpatt Forrhogheng god to lerenenn, which seems to mean: For there is no

Athwert "except" Bede says: Nis it hein nordis ni wort, sondern hwæt wæs dem wes ætberstan lawan

kommen". (ii) the fact that a Swed. word in -dom (cf. also -dom in O Eng., 582) may be due to Scandinavian influence, cf. O. N., Norw. -dómr, Swed. -dôm Dan. -dom, all having short -o-.

Ags, "yes, always", ist die regelrechte entsprechung des adän. e — ist. ei, ey". - Brate (p. 685). Ten sometimes was also the form a, corresponding to O.S. ê, which in Mod. Eng. would have given ō.

Aghe, "awe". Cf. O.N. agi, Norw. age (aggi, ajje, agga, aagra), Swed. aga, Dan. ave. Brate gives also Old Danish aghæ.

Aghefull, "awful"; formed from the preceding. Cf. Bakæ, "balk" (adj. and conj.). Es ist adän. bakæ - ist. "fir". - Brate; cf. also Norw. baade (baae, baa'a, baee, etc., adj., bad, only conjunction, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the O.S. word for barley is bere. Its bannēg and ban-
leg in Shet. is most probably a metathesis of the
original a, or an early case of the change of a
to e before r, as in a man, strait, etc. (cf.
O.N. barn, the Icelic word for barley; norw. bar
in barleybrød "barley bread" and
barlegrøt "barley porridge"; Swed. dial. bark,
Dan. bark, Icel. barki m. Eggert Ol. uses the
diphthong in bjarkeland, but writes also bark
mit derselben Bedeutung entsteht? Brate; cf. also
Norw. beirk.

Leg. bere, bear, barley, O.N. barr, barley, gives
one supposition that their word is a denomination
from O.N. beita, "threatening words or gestures, threats",
and that it stands for *bi-hezztemn — *bi-hezztenn, as
O.N. barn; he would therefore
[illegible] Schleicher's Sprachvergleichung
been given by Mätzner, who refers to O.N. beita,
O.S.wed. beta, Eng. bait, etc., and gives

s. f. [illegible] (vb. st. beiten, leiden) Verfolgen, Bedrücken, Durchgang [illegible] Bedeutung [illegible] Gedanken," opening to the passage in Q. Curtium where this word occurs. Stratmann gives the same explanation. Ghad reached the same conclusion [illegible] or Abraham, and the simplicity of the explanation will commend itself to anybody.

Biggenn, "to abide, dwell". Das ae. entbehrt dieses Wortes, es liegt Entlehnung aus dän. bygge-it. bygga, byggja "to inhabit, settle, to build" vor." Bradley; [illegible] Bihenngedd, p. p. "hung round"; see henngde.

Blan "bloom", [illegible] aus nordisk. blómi "blooming, fl. flowers". — Bradley. The A. S. word for flower is blōstm or blōstme. [illegible] blom, blome, flower, bloom; Swed. blomma, flower, bloom; Dan. blomme, Goth. blōma.

Märzen:

Blennt, blent, dull", S. Skeat, and calls it "as in blind (Mätzner thinks it may be the p. p. of blenden it. as being from the same root as O.N. blunda, to doze); Blomenn, "to bloom"; formed from the preceding; cp. Norw. blöna, blönna, Swed. blomma, with the same meaning.

Bone, "boon, prayer". "Dzl. hat die doppelformen bön und bŏn, von wechselseitiger ausgleichung aus dem i-stamm-paradigma herrührend, wo in einigen casus der wurzelvocal umgelautet werden musste, in andern nicht..... Weil im ae. nun bēn vorkommt, befürwortet Kölbing, Engl. stud. II, 497, nordische herkunft, obgleich gewiss auch im ae. diese doppelheit wie im isl. denkbar ist." Brake. The form, how

ae Skeat. Cp. further Norw., Swed., Dan. bön.

Bone (1. pers., bæned, p. p.), "beg, pray"; formed from the preceding; cp. O.N. bœna, Norw. böna (bönne), to pray.

Bope, "booth, stall," "fehlt im ae. und ist gewiss aus adän. both (isl. búð) 'booth, shop' entlehnt." Brake; cp. Norw. bud, Swed., Dan. bod, with the same meaning.

Brak, angy. ist wegen fehlender ae. entsprechung der adän. brandh – isl. brádr 'rudden, kurtz', metaph. 'hot-tempered, sagax'." Brate. Mätzner compares also O. d'wed. brasper, d'wed. bråd, Dan. brad, Scotch brash, to which we may add Norw. braad.

from O.N. bráð 'haste", and White (Holt) from O.N. bræði adj. brap, just as. lappe from lap and wrappe from wrap; "isl. bræði 'ira', welches Holt vergleicht, ist also wohl davon verschieden."

Bremm", 2. imp., brennd pp., brennde 3. sg. praet., von to bemm (transitiv) ist, nordische entsprechung aus adän. brænna isl. brenna, da bei Orm manch die metathesierte form brennen, abgeschwächt zu brennung, vorkommt." Brate. Esp. Norw. brenna, d'wed. brinna (intr.), brännа (tr.), Dan. brænde. O.S. and Mod. Eng. have only the metathesized form (brennan,

a spike, a spike on a plant entlehnt. Das entscheidende zeugniss für norwegische entlehnung ist dd dem nd

Broddenn, "to sprout", formed from the preceding.

Brotffall, falling sickness, fit." Holt nimmt entlehnung aus isl. brotfall an, dessen etymologie er auch angibt, [illegible] wörterbuch meint, dass 'the spelling in the Om. Lex. shews the true etymology, viz. bróð-fall or bráð-fall 'a sudden fall'; brot- is an etymologizing blunder'. Dabei hat Vigfusson vergessen dass das wort mit der von [illegible] die vergleichung mit dem ags. adv. brot 'fallax' recht und adän. 'fallax i brot', brotfælling dürfte doch zeigen, dass brot- kein 'etymologizing blunder' ist." Brate.

Bucc, "goat", pl. bucker, bukker; das n. hat nun bun-

*

leuteker – isl. reitar-leuktar, leuktar gewöhnlich = leuktöx)
in zu nehmen." Brate.

adän. leuk-öx (isl. bol-öx 'a plane ax, a carpenter's ax')
entlehnt. Der zweite Teil ist, mit dem entsprechen-
den ae. -wort in Übereinstimmung gebracht." Brate.
Bude, "leuk," "fehlt im ae. und ist demnach aus adän.
leuk [illegible] Brate.

[illegible] o
trace the Scandinavian words in the Ormulum
to Old Danish rather than to Old Norse, tries
to show that O. Dan. boin would in Orm's lan-
guage have become *boenn or *bonn, and that
beinn must therefore be derived from O.S. gebūn,
pp. pf. of bēon. But gebūn means only "occupied," "in-
habited," "filled," and the like, and in deriving Orm's
beinn and the later English bound from
it, we should then have to account for the
great change of meaning. It is much simpler
and no doubt correct to derive bound (and beinn)

as Skeat does, from O.N. búinn, prepared, ready, p.p. of búa, to prepare, make ready, etc., with

i.e. búa sik, to make oneself ready, to get ready).

bēfingabe, "market-worth"; see bōpa.

blanlezze "chastity".

blake, "accusation, fault, vice?" (cp. O.N. blak-laust or blakek-laust, "scatheless, unhurt"; blak-sárr, "touchy, feeling sore"; blekki, "disgrace, cowardice"; blækis-laust "blameless"; blækja, "put to shame" (Vigfusson). A.S. blæclēas is rare; the few references in B.T. are given on the authority of Lye and Hickes.

blippenn, "to clip, cut off" (cp. O.N. klippa, Norw. klippa, same. A.S. clyppan, means only to embrace, and the like, and corresponds to O.N. klyfja "to clip, pinch", Norw. klypa, to pinch.

cnelenn, to kneel, "a Scandinavian form, as shewn by Dan. knæle, to kneel." Skeat. The A.S. forms of the

Cneáwing, kneeing, formed from the preceding.

Cnif, knife, ist also ae. cnif seit (cepit) bezeugt; dafür ist entlehnung aus ndän. knif (isl. knífr) „waffe, messer“. Brate.

Cnotless, habits, ist zweifelhaft. entsprechung [illegible]. Brate.

Cnoc, hook, crook, device“. cfr. O.N. krôker, of which Cleasby gives as the third meaning “a device”, and krôka-refr, “Ref the Wily”. In Norwegian too the word (krôk) often means ‘device’, trick’, ‘subterfuge’, and the like, and is frequently used metaphorically, of a man who resorts to tricks, etc.; krôkar is used in the same sense; krôka, to forward a case by crafty devices (Aasen).

Cnrwedd, curvest, curved (adj.), crooked. Skeat says the word curve is “perhaps originally Scandinavian, and due to a particular use of Swed. korsa, Dan. korse, to make the sign of the cross, from Swed. and Dan. kors, a cross, a corruption of Icel. kross, a cross, and derived from O.F. croix”. Wedgwood says: “Sw. kors, [illegible]

interjection, as O. mon dieu! bon dieu! O.S. omi ên, to swear by the sign of the cross. This etymology, though not very convincing, is, so far as I know, the only one that has been offered. It may be worth adding that the Danish word kors, besides being used as an oath or asseveration, (kors vidne) has the meaning of "trouble", "distress", "tribulation", &c. ("at have sådge folk er ikke kors" - Holberg, B. Fans, III, 3 quoted by Molbech). To curse a man, then, might have meant originally to wish that a kors or curse i. e. a heavy trouble, might come upon him. The word (cursed, forcursed, etc.) is common in the latter part of the Peterborough Chronicle...

Djerf, "daring, bold", ist die ungebrochene form des adän. mselm. dirver, dierver - isl. djarfr mit derselben bedeutung. [illegible] O.H.G. [illegible] Dan. djerv, djærv, Scotch derf, derf.

[illegible] Scotch derfly, etc. Farmer from the Greek

Dezzenn, to die, dezzeff, 3. pers. sing. Brate [illegible] ... should refer this to Old Dan. döia, dö[illegible] Swed. döia, rather than to Old Norse deyja, which he thinks in Brn's language would have given *dezz(z)enn. 3. p. further Norw. dauda (dauna, daua), döya (döy), Swed., Dan. dö, Scotch dee.

Dawwunenn, "to smell". "Holt vergleicht mit, recht isl. dynnr 'a smell'. Aber die vba. dazu heissen dyfna 'to smell' und dounsa, dounena 'to smell at, sniff at', aus welchen dawwunenn nicht kann [illegible] genommen dazu neugebildet worden sein wie .... blomenn zu blome, broddenn zu brodd". - Brate.

Drunnenenn, 3. pers. sg., drunn, p. p. drunnenedd, ist wegen seiner Bedeutung als modisches Lehnwort aufzunehmen. Adän. drunkena, druken a - asächs. drunkna, druken a (isl. druken a) ist das Zeitwort, ae. drunnian, das auch drunnkenenn gibt, bedeutet 'inebriari'. Zu drunnenenn gehören noch 3. sg. pres. offdrunnenepp 'drowneth', p. p. offdrunnkenedd und drunnening

Dan. lukke, Swed. dränka, to be drowned.
(2 I have shown elsewhere*, inchoative verbs
in n are very common in the Scandinavi-
an languages and in Gothic, while they are
very rare in English at all periods.
Dubhdigleżże, "worth, excellence".
Duellenn, "to dwell, delay", Duelledd, dwelleest, etc.
A.S. dwellan, means "to lead into error, deceive, mislead;
to [illegible] (i.e. the enemy [illegible]), to
lay" is recorded only once, namely from Aelfric's Homi-
[illegible] I, 314, l. 10. Skeat [illegible] "perhaps modern use
of dwell] is Scandinavian." Coleridge derives it
directly from O.N. dvelja. Cp. O.N. dvelja, "to dwell,
delay, to tarry"; dveljask, "to stay, make a stay";
also dvala, "to delay"; Norw. dvelja, "to remain, tarry";
dveljast, "to pass away, as time"; Dan. dvæle, "to tarry,
linger"; Swed. dväljas, "to dwell"; O.N. dvala, dvöl, "a
[illegible] stop"; Icel. [illegible]; Norw., Dan. dvale, Swed. dvala, "torpor, half-sleep, win-

*American Journal of Philology, vol. VII., pp. 38–46.

ter-ecal (of animals), "mares".

Eggjan, "to egg on, urge, incite", 3rd pers. sing. eggeþ. Cp. O. I. eggja, Norw. eggja, Swed. egga, Dan. egge, with the same meaning.

Egging, "urging" (formed from the preceding.

[illegible]

As stated above, the introduction of the letter R into certain ordinals (and the change of ō to a), is believed to be due to Scandinavian influence. This R has been preserved in Modern English in all but the word eighth, which corresponds to the O.S. eahtoda. Cp. O. N. āttande, -i (āttunde, -i), Norw. aat-tande, Swed. åttonde, Dan. ottende.

Eorles, earls. Eorl, erl, jarl is a common word in O. S., and O. N. poetry, in the sense of "man", "hero"; but its use as a title seems, if not introduced by the Scandinavians, at least to have been made at the time of the common one with the Scandinavian [illegible]

[illegible]

while reading the O.S. Chronicles, and [illegible]

* Definitions of words, at least, [illegible] in quotations may be respectively dictionaries from which the words are taken.

it has also been observed by others. The first depri-
mation of eorl in B.S. is "an Anglo-Saxon nobleman of
[illegible]. He who was in early times styled
ealdorman, was afterwards denominated an
earl. This title, which was introduced by the
Jutes of Kent, occurs frequently in the laws of the
kings of that district, the first mention of it be-
ing:- Gif on eorles tune man mannan of slea XII scil-
lingas gebete if a man slays a man in an earls town,
let him make compensation with twelve shil-
lings, L. Ethb. 13; Th. 1.6.9,10. The more general use among
[illegible]
originally only a title of honour, it became in later times
one of office, nearly supplanting the older and
more Saxon one of "ealdorman". Gifford
[illegible]
a double sense, one old and common to the Sax-
ons as well as the earliest Scandinavians, one
later and specifically Norse, which afterwards

came English through the Norse and Danish invasion,
[illegible] then after giving the old practice and of the word
its second [illegible]: A chief, as a title, especially Norse and Danish. The Landnáma, which is almost our only source for the political and personal history of Norway before king Harald Fairhair and the settlement of Iceland, records several chiefs [illegible] name as a family dignity. Along with the Danish and Norse invasion the name appears in England* .... It is very likely that many of the earls of the Landnáma were overchiefs, differing from kings only in title, for in old poetry a king and an earl were addressed in the same way." Thorpe says (s. v. Aldorman, II, p. 321), "In the [illegible] its place being supplied by that of earl; a difference arising probably from its being unknown to the Danish followers of Hengest, to whom the dignity [illegible]

*Cp. the A.S. Chronicle, from the year

or jarl was, no doubt native and familiar, and (e. v. Earl), a title of honour which, though in early use amongst us, particularly among the Jutes of Kent, may, as designating an office, be regarded as a Danish innovation, and to have been substituted by Cnut for the Saxon title of ealdorman, as governor of a shire or province." Rep. also Schmid (Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen), who denies that the word was introduced by the Danes, though it was first used by them in the sense of comes.

[illegible]

lehnt. Vgl. ae. entspricht genächst nēpan." [illegible]

Fangenn, "to receive", dep. O. N. fanga, fâ; Norw. fanga, faa; Swed. fånga, få; Dan. fange, faa. [illegible] ing to the shorter Scandinavian vert, so that fangenn in Orm may be due to Scandinavian influence.

Fasste, a fast "ist aus ndän. faste (isl. fasta) entlehnt, da ae. nur fæsten, vorkommt." Brate. [illegible]

Southern dialect of Early English, the regular form is faeder, feder.

Fire, "fame, sufficiency", felhlt im ae., aber stimmt in Form und Bedeutung gut zu isl. fœrr." Bradley. Mätzner, however, gives the word as also occurring in Old Frisian, so that it may not be exclusively Scandinavian.

Fiftende, fifteenth. Cf. O.N. fimtándi, Norw. femtande, Swed. femtonde, Dan. femte.

First, definite from fireste. In Anglo Saxon fyrst is a rare word, occurring only a few times in the poetry; in prose I have found it only in the Peterborough Chronicle s. anno 962*, on þe fyrste sunnandæg æfter Eadwerdes, and in Alfred's description of Ohthere's voyage (Sweet's A.S. Reader, 4th ed., p. 19, l. 51), Hē wæs, cwæd þām fyrstan man norþ on þām lande, where it may have been imitated from the Norse speech of Ohthere. Though the word is by no means peculiarly Scandinavian, being found in all the Teutonic languages, but used as an

* Earth [illegible] is found, many times, in the

fyrnes, fyrnest, for first", may perhaps be due to Scandinavian influence. Cf. O. N. fyrst, Norw. fyrst, fyrest Swed., Dan. först.

ceit", flärd-lös, flärd-full; Scotch

gainst the supposition that it may be borrowed from the Scandinavian; according to Mätzner, the Old Swedish form of the word was like the Old Norse, namely flœrp.

Flittenn "to remove, change abode, carry", 3rd pers. sing. flittþ, cf. flitnadr

se. entsprechung als entlehnung aus dän. flyttes

flytja) angreikennen." Brate. Cf. Norw. flytja, Swed. flytta, Dan. flytte.

Flumm, "river". Cf. O.N. flaumr, "an eddy", Norw. to flow rapidly, overflow; Dan. flom, swamp, flooded land, flom-tid, flood-time.

be better translated by "delirquere", and refers to Old Norse forgöra, forgöra, Old Norse fyrirgöra "to spoil"; part corresponds to the meaning of the Cf. Cf. of gö-. Norse. word be idled. Dan. forgjör, to

Forgloppnedd, "disturbed with fear, astonishment". Cf. O.N. glöpna "to be confounded" and found in mod. Norw. dial. and Scot. and North. E. gloppen: the radical sense was probably to become soft, but in usage to look downcast, let the countenance fall, as one about to cry." Bigsmen

zu einander in demselben verhältniss wie ae. f.p. locen zu inf. lūcan. Ob forgloffe nedd ein im ae. nicht belegtes wort ist oder eine entlehnung aus dem nordischen, [illegible] nord. skein swor: mit entsprechender vocalstufe sich findet und das wort in seiner form nichts hat, was für nordische abstammung spricht." Brate.

Forrhoredd, p.p. "became a harlot." See Skeat, who derives whore from the Scandinavian.

Forrlanrge, "long ago, long before, before", which [illegible] words, reminds one of Dan. for længe siden, long ago.

Forrsawwndenn[illegible]ezze, "indolence, remissness".

Fra "from, out of", Brate says is not borrowed from O.N. frā, but is abbreviated for fraem, just as i for inn, etc. The common opinion, however, is that fra is Scandinavian; see Skeat. When used as a preposition it might well be short for from, as o for of, etc.; in the phrase to and fra, where [illegible]

have been put in its most emphatic form, shows that it is not an abbreviation for from.

"Frame profit" ist wol lieber als eine anlehnung des ae. fremu, freme 'commodum, emolumentum' an das adj. from, fram zu fassen denn als eine entlehnung aus isl. frami 'advancement'." Brate.

Fraward, "away from"; see fra.

Frazzmenn, "to ask, question"; cf. O.N. fregna, Goth. fraihnan, Scotch frane, fraign,

fyret, Orm's form of the word may be due to Scandinavian influence. Cf. O.N. frist, Norw. frist (rarely frest), Swed.

Frizzenn, "to calumniate". Brate thinks the general meaning of 'interrogare, excitare; fando accipere' should have been given as the definition of this word, because he

"tadeln", from O.N. frýja, and gives as an example Havelok 1798:

per miz he mouth to frie; and under frizzenn he says, "wolde das Wort eigentlich 'in Frage stellen' heissen, vgl. altn. frýja, ags. fr

dass das doppelte zz, dessen Bedeutung nicht im Wege zu stehen scheint, dem f entspräche!" Coleridge also derives the word (frie) from O. N. frýja (Vigfusson defines frýja as to defy, challenge, question, taunt, with dat. of the pers.; with gen. of the thing to challenge, question. II. frýja á sitt a law phrase, to complain of, protest." In the passage in Orm where the word occurs [illegible] "challenge", "taunt", "complain of", "blame", or the like, is the only one that gives any sense. We have in this word a good example of the shifting of quantity spoken of above*: in frýja the vowel is long, in frizzenn the consonant; other examples are: eddmod, brappe, etc.

Froest, frost. The Anglo-Saxon has only the metathesized form frost. Perhaps Orm's form of the word is due to the Scandinavian. Cp. O. N., Norw., Swed., Dan. frost.

[illegible]

* p. 46.

da im ae. nichts entsprechendes vorkommt. So mag z.

trifask 'to thrive' gestellt werden." Brate. Cf. Norw. trivast, Swed. trifvas, Dan. trives, 'to thrive'.

"Fullvaxenn, 'fully increased, mature'. There is nothing in the form of this word to prevent its being a native common in English, while in Scandinavian its use is abundant; cp. O.N. fullvaxinn, Norw. full-

"Gætelæs, 'careless' ist in seinem ersten teil nordisches lehnwort von dem stamme in gætenn 'to direct, preserve' aus isl. gæta 'to watch, tend, take care of'." Brate.

Gætenn, 'to direct, preserve'; see the preceding word and cp. further Norw. gjæta, 'to take care of, look after, us

Gate, 'a way', "fehlt im ae. und ist deshalb als nordisches lehnwort anzunehmen: adän. gata - isl. gata. Zu bemerken ist die oft vorkommende bedeutung 'art, weise' in gōdr

gate, what gate auf welche weise, wie". Brate. Cp. algate (algates, alle gates), hawgate, eowa-gate, thes gate, in later Middle English, manuscripts.

[illegible] for the preceding.

Gazhemm 'gain' [illegible] Dan nordische skammvort

[illegible]

Cp. also Norw., Swed. gaga, Dan. gavn.

Genge, "company, host, people". Cp. O.N. gengi, "good luck, success, help, support", as in afla sêr gengis, "to gather troops". The first example of the use of the word in English is in the A.S. Chronicle (MS. E) s. anno 1070: þat wæs [illegible]

Gengenn, "to avail, assist, favor", is no doubt from the preceding. Brate thinks neither of these two words can be borrowed from the Scandinavian on account of the long vowels [illegible]; but in mysatis- [illegible] simply [illegible] adopting [illegible] ænaut, or wiče weria, spoken of above*.

Gezzenn, "to gain, profit". Which compare Dan. gavne.

* [illegible]

to help, avail, be of use.", Swed. gagna, Icel. gagna, and the word gagnum, given above. But Bjake says, "Icel. gegna 'to suit one, be meet for one' entspricht genau in Form, Bedeutung und Construction weis; Holt hat also die Bedeutung, nicht angegeben. Morris "Specimens of Early English," Part I, also compare Isck. [illegible] when the words occurs [illegible] see that White's translation is not better than Bjake's, and though [illegible] ing by gagna.

[illegible]

Gluttonesse, "gluttony". White compares Dan. glut, "the small guts, the gullet", and "Icel. glutran, f. glutr, m., squandering, extravagance". Esp. also Dan. glut-aare, the jugular vein. Perhaps t = þ, and glut the same [illegible] glupa (glopa), glöypa, O.N. gleypa, gaze, [illegible]

greedily, etc.; Swed. glupsk, Dan. glubsk, wan-

Godlezze, "benefit, good, gain".

Golika, "shame, grief", "fehlt im ae. und ist aus isl. gôligr für *gôdligr entlehnt." Brate.

Gom, "care, heed". Cp. O.N. gaumr, m., gaum, f., "heed, attention", Norw. gaum, with the same meaning; O.N. geyma, Norw. gjöyma, Swed. gömma, Dan. gjemme, to keep, take care of, lay by, etc.; Goth. gaumjan; Norw. gauma, give heed to, pay attention to. The form in the Armilaum corresponds most

; akin with O.H.G. goum from

A.S. gôam.

Grezze, "herald", "ist wegen des diphthongen nordische entlehnung; adän. greve - isl. greifi 'an earl, count'. [illegible] mehl ursprünglich [illegible]; vgl. accus. rikugrevi [illegible]

meister" und Kluge, Etym. wb. s. v. graf". Brate.

Gezzpenn, "to prepare, furnish", p. p. grezzpedd, [illegible] ei da". Brate; cf. Norw. greida (greia), Sedd. grai- [illegible] to prepare, furnish" an, was der bedeutung halber gut passt. Es ist also ein beispiel der späteren adän. monophthongierung des diphthongs ei". Brate.

Griccland essa, "g. pl. Greece". — Grickeas pl. 'Greeks' dürften auf nordische formen zurückgehen: isl. Grikkjar, Grikkir, da das ae. Grêcas hat. Dagu das adj: Grickische, Grik- [illegible]

Gripp, "peace", "ist entlehnung des adän. grith, gruth- isl. grid. Im ae. kommt das wort erst seit der Dänenzeit vor". Brate. The first appearance of the word in the laws is in the laws of Eadweard and Guthrum. In the Chronicles the word first occurs s. anno 1002 and is from then on very common, as well as the verb gridian, -ode.

Grimmcunndlezze, grimmelezze, "sternness".

Gyn, "device". Ansur gin (2), a trap, a snare, like a

In this particular sense of 'trap' or 'snare', the word

the fooling of Gylfi]; and ginnungr, a juggler." Mätzner

in through Old French.

Hæpeliz, "scornfully, derisively", "im ae. unbezeugt

ist aus dem nordischen (isl.) hǽdilegr 'ludicrus' entlehnt." Bosworth.

Esp. Norw. hædelig, "scornful, derisive.

Hæpenn, 3rd pers. pl., "scorn", "entspricht ebenso dem isl.

hǽdi 'to scoff at, mock'." Bosworth. Cp. Norw. hæd, hæi

hæpi) Middle English hethe

Hæþing, Norw. Esp. O. N. hæðing Middle English

hething, Norw. hæding, with the same

hæþ. This is an imitation of the Scandinavian way

of expressing scorn. Cp. O. N. hafa fyrir hæðe

hafa fyrir spotti Norw. hafa til hæ

like the German, puts the numeral first, hundertfach.

* Esp. White, p. LXIV.

neut. I. ii, etc.

ist darum nordische entlehnung wie auch Skeat Notes p. 356, meint. Das quellwort ist die adän. entsprechung von isl. handfesta 'to pledge, betroth'." Brate.

Ha-berr, "dexterous" "zeigt sich durch die erhaltene

(i. hagr) 'handy, skilful'." Brate

hang transitive. Cp. he

suspend, crucify", and the weak hangian - hangode

is intransitive, "to hang, be suspended". The change

of meaning, the strong becoming intransitive and

the weak transitive, as in the Old Icelandic and Middle English, is due to the Scandinavian languages, in all of which the strong verb is intransitive

and the weak transitive. The account given by Skeat (s. v. hang) is as follows: The first example of the weak verb used transitively in English, as far as I have observed, is in the Peterborough Chronicle, s. anno 1137, Me henged up bi the fet, Me henged bi the pumbes, one hanged (them) up by the [illegible] meaning, = hergen hengiges on [her] fet, and hanged evidently on their [illegible].

[illegible]

Hepenn, hence; cp. O. N. hedan, O. Dan. hæpan (quoted by Brate), Norw. hedan, Swed. hädan, Dan. heden. "Hepennwarrd, "from hence"; formed from the pre-

[illegible]

Hof, "moderation", "felilt im ae. sind ist nordische [illegible]".

Hofelæs, "immoderately"; formed from the [illegible].

from the Scandinavian.

Hutenn, "to revile". Skeat identifies this with hoot, which he derives from Swed. huta, as in the phrase huta ut en, to hoot one out. Strat mann (in Supplement) derives the word from the same source. Cf. also O.N. hōta, Norw., Swed. hota, to hide, to hush, etc.

[illegible]

(idla, ille), Dan. ilde, adverb.

Immeez, "variously". Cf. O.N. ýmiss, ímiss, "adj. alternate, various; neut. ýmist, as an adv. alternately, variously." White; cf. also Norw. ymis, adv. ymist, ymse.

Intill, "into, to"; cf. Dan. indtil, Swed. intill, until; see til.

Kaggerlezze, "I owe". I am not able to throw any light on the first part of this word and will guess; [illegible]

Brate sagt, Schon Jessen, Tidskr. for phil. og pæd. I, 225 hat Whitès zusammenstellung mit isl. kǽleikr gerückgewiesen, aber selbst keine deutung des eigentümlichen wortes geben zu können. Es steht im folgenden zusammenhange: V. 2[illegible]

Forr son se mazz denn swinnpeppbald
Zho swinnpeppanne sinnpæwedl,
Forr kaggenlezze shall don patt zho
[illegible]

und V. 11653

[illegible]

] all pe flæshess kaggenlezze
] alle fule lusstess Beginnenn pære.

Aus diesen zwei stellen scheint mir für kaggen- dieselbe bedeutung hervorzugehen, welche isl. kogur- in kogur-barn, kogur-sveinn 'a bantling' hat, und in der form können die beiden auch gut zu einander stimmen. Für die genaue übersetzung müsste man die [illegible]

"*Kezzsere 'Kaiser' wird für Orrms dialekt durch die von ihm intern. in mehrfachen änderungen vorgenommene setzt. - -. Das nordische entsprechende wort ist isl. keisari. In N. 3519 kommt dergen. kezzseres vor." Brate.

Kide, kid. Skeat derives the word kid from the Scandinavian. Cfr. O. N. kið, kiðlingr, Norw., Dan. kid, Swed. kid [illegible].

[illegible] kyndill 'a candle, torch' gebildet sein." Brate. Skeat gives the same derivation.

Kineræde, "royal seat, throne". See ræde.

Kirtell, "kirtell, properly inner garment". This word is not found in Ormin and in Sweet's Oldest English Texts, [illegible] in the other Teutonic languages are all without r, which points to kirtle being a peculiarly Scandinavian [illegible] it is English or Scandinavian. Cfr. O. N. kyrtill, Swed., Dan. kjortel

Lætenn, lædenn, "to think, judge". This is a meaning [illegible]

does not have

The A.S. lǽtan. The examples quoted by Bosworth and Leo, þā þe hē rihtwīse lēton, Luke xx, 20, hine rihtwīse lēte, and [illegible], illustrate a meaning common to all the Germanic dialects. There are a few examples in the Chronicle, however, where the word has the meaning "believe" or the like, no doubt borrowed from the Scandinavian. The examples are: 1052 (first entry): þā lēton hīg [illegible] þæt hē wǣre þā tōcyme cōm[illegible] thought that he would be coming to the land"); ⁊ lēton þæt hīe [illegible] ðæm lande (MS. D), "and they thought [illegible]"; 1097: manige men lēton þæt hit ēometa wǣre, many men thought (said, surmised, or the like) that it was a comet; þæs þe men lēton, according to what men thought, or said. On these last two passages Mr. Earle has a long note, in which he makes the [illegible] elsewhere in the Chronicle. He must have overlooked

the first two passages), and says that it has nothing to do with lâtan. He would identify the word with Danish lède, Swed. löta, to seek. This is entirely wrong; lède and löta are weak verbs and have nothing to do with the idea of thinking or surmising; they correspond to O.H.G. lezzten, as [illegible]; löta in the passages above is the regular pret. pl. of lâtan, which has assumed a new meaning through the influence of the Scandinavian. Cp. O.N. láta, "B. Metaph. usages. 1. to behave, comport oneself, by gestures, manner, or by the voice, answering to lât (III.). 2. láta vel, illa yfir sínu, to express approval, disapproval of a thing. 3. to make as if. 4. to estimate, value. 5. to express, say. 6. to emit a sound, scream, howl. C. Reflex. 2. to declare oneself, feign, etc." Bugge's conj. In Norw. the two meanings have become distinct from: [illegible] to let its various senses, and lâta, to emit a sound, tone, to sound, as music and musical instruments; Ivar: -

mean, complain; to express an opinion; lāāta, wk.[2], to [illegible], approve of, lāāta illa[2], to complain, blame, censure, etc.; lāātast, like O. N. látast, to [illegible]. Dan. lade, let, lent also judge, think, express an opinion; lade vel, lade ilde; lade ringe om, to think light of; lade hanī om, to [illegible]; lade [illegible] om, to pretend [illegible] vel interwall to [illegible][1].

[illegible] verb have affected the meaning of lâtan as seen in the examples from the Chronicles and throughout the Middle English period. Of the very many examples in the Ormulum a few may be cited: - te liarp agg þe sellfenn he þurh wisp wisenesse to [illegible] 3 latenn wiþ wisse wiþ[illegible] 3 litell ff þe sellfenn ll. 3748-3751; cf. ll. 4660, 4846-7, 4896-7, 13272, 15474, 16517; 3 [illegible] lætenn wel ff, þatt Patt Abraham lerenn [illegible] þe onde (ll. 9821-2), - þa patt lætenn wel ff Crist 3 off hiss hallȝhe lare (ll. 18210-11); this corresponds exactly to Scandinavian lāāta vēl, praise, approve of, be satisfied with, and the like. See further remarks [illegible]

[1] Low German laten [illegible] [2] [illegible] vel wm, to speak of with approval.

Lâk, low, æchw. flexion lâzhe, comp. lahzhwe, lahwe, [illegible] ung: iel. lágr". - Brate. Cp. Norw. laag, Swed. låg, Dan. lav. Lâsst, "crime", "ist nord. lehnwort: æchw. laster - [illegible].

Láte, late, "appearance, manner". This corresponds to O. N. lât, n. pl., "manner; esp. bad manner, howling, uproar"; cp. also lâti, m. pl. "manner, also including sound", Norw. lâat, lâte, sound, howling, etc.; Dan. lader, pl. [illegible].

Látepp, latepp, "looketh, appeareth, conducts himself". Cp. the definitions of O. N., Norw. lâte, Dan. lade, given [illegible]. [illegible] that A.S. lâtan has assumed new meanings from the Scandinavian, and that in the Ormulum the form too has been changed when the word means "to appear", "conduct oneself", etc. For a modern survival cp. Scotch "let, lete of, esteem, reckon; let, having that enjoined with the substantive verb, to expect, suppose; [illegible]

leit, leat, let, to pretend, give out, make a show as if; to mention, or give a hint of, anything. Never leit, make no mention of it; to consider, think; leit lichtly, think lightly." Garnier, def. also to Let on, "to mention, hint, betray, or be conscious of anything. 'He never let on', i. e. he never told me". -- Bartlett's Dictionary of American-

Laz-he, "law, Mosaic law", pl. lazhezz, and its compounds laz-hebor, law-book, lazheliz, lazhelike, lawfully. On the etymology of the word law the authorities differ. [illegible] (4th ed., p. 199) says, "This word [lagu] is of Scandinavian origin. The Icelandic log, Dan. lov, are neuter plural forms, pointing to an older lagu, which, when taken into English, was made into a feminine singular". Wiggfusson says (s. v. lag, B.), "The English law seems to be a Scand. word, for Germ. and Saxon use other words". Against this derivation may be stated that the word is found also in the Heliand (lag) and in Old Frisian

lag, log). Perhaps all that can be asserted is that, the ~~[illegible]~~ word being the only one for "law" in the Scandinavian languages, it was through Scandinavian influence that it gained [illegible]. In favor of this supposition is the fact that the ordinary word for "law" in Anglo-Saxon is ê, man (êwa); also used in the sense of God's law, religion, and wedlock (mod. Ger. ehe); lagu does not occur in Sweet's Oldest English Texts, nor in A.S. poetry, except in the two compounds ealdor-lagu and feorh-lagu. In the Laws it is not found before the time of Eadgar (959-975), the common words for [illegible] are âsetnisse, etc. In the A.S. Chronicle, however, ê occurs [illegible] (lawful wedlock, 1091, 1101), while lagu is the standing word for "law." Brate says, "Steenstrup Danelag[2] S. 15 ff. behandelt eingehend die Frage, ob dieses Wort englisch sei oder [illegible]

[1] Cf. Schmid, Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen. [2] This book, to which Brate makes frequent reference, I have not had ac-

und den Alt-engländern wie allen übrigen germanischen
völkern von haus aus fremd ist. Dadurch läßt sich aber
für die nordische sprachkunde eine wichtige tatsache
feststellen: ae. lazu f. ist vor dem nordischen u-um-
laut aufgenommen. Im nordischen hat nur der plural
die bedeutung 'gesetz' und die ae. form ist eben diejenige,
welche vor dem u-umlaut für adän. logu- isl. lǫg
[illegible] der aufnahme ins ae. erklärt sich leicht bei der identi-
tät von nom. sg. f. und nom. pl. neutr.; es ist dieselb
[illegible] ers
sg. und schliesslich zum masc. gemacht hat. Cf. Norw.
lǫg, Swed. lag, Dan. lov.

Lazhern, "to lower, depress," "ist eine englische bildung von
dem entlehnten adj. lah." - Brate.

Leczka, "flank, inguen," fehlt im ae. und ist nordisches
lehnwort. Aschw. linzki, neben liumeski 'schambug' - dän.
lyske [illegible]

Le-he, "hire, daily pay," ohne ae. entsprechung, stimmt in form und bedeutung gut zu ae. *hēr* n. mit monophthongierung des *ēo* in isl. *leiga*, aus welchem ich es [illegible].

Le-hemenn, "hired servants," ist a compound made from the preceding.

– lezze. On this suffix cf. an article by Danby P. Fry, Esq., "On the Last Syllable in the Words Knowledge, Rowdedah and Wednesbury," in the Trans. of the Philological Soc. for 1860-1861, pp. 75-89, and further remarks by the same author in Trans. for 1862-63, pp. 33-47. This is the O.N. suffix *leikr*, Norw. *leike*, Swed. *lek*, corresponding to the A.S. suffix *lâc*, as in *sweotlâc*; *leikr* is a much more common suffix in O.N. than *lâc* in A.S., and it has strongly affected the language of Orm, as seen in the many compounds with *lezze*. These have been collected by Fry on pp. 42-3 (in the second article), and by Bradley on p. 47. They are the following: *addmodlezze* [illegible]

[illegible] corrected to *an drunnkenn[illegible]lezze* in the note on p. 5.

lezze, hazelenlezze, sevenmonlezze, idellezze, saggen-

, mildherrtlezze, modiglezze, rihhtwislezze,

.

Lezzkenn, "to trifle, jest", ist entlehnung aus dem nordischen: adän. leta - isl. leika". Brate. Cp. Norw. leika Swed. leka, Dan. lege, to play, sport.

Lezzkeas, sports. Cp. O.N. leikr, Norw. leik, Swed. lek, Dan. leg, a.S. lâc. This is no doubt the same word as the suffix leikr, lezze, lâc, etc., and as that from which the verb leika, lezzkenn is formed.

Lezztenn, "to inquire", "ist eine entlehnung des adän. leta - isl. leita". Brate. Cp. Norw. leita, Swed. leta, Dan. lede,

[illegible] nn[2], "to exact, aid." Skeat derives this from [illegible] into the air. Icel. lyfta (from. lyfta) to lift; from loft, the air. + Dan. löfte, to lift; from loft, a loft, a cock-loft, etc.

1 written anwherrfeddlezze in the Glossary and corrected to an uhwerfeddlezze in the Addenda.

2 Ex. p. 93, where it stands for [illegible]

air. + Swed. Lyfta, to lift; from Loft, a loft, g
orig. 'the air.' This lift is a mere deriv. of Loft."
Littnemn, 3rd pers. pl., look, belong, respiciunt." Id. s.v. ...
... littnemn as "from O. Icel. lita, spectare; cf. A
litken (ima. litkenn) to fin fódum 115; ne litkiz
ime. litkiz) nâ mon tê wrîte tô þisse Cave hom. 1, 7."
This latter is the true derivation of the word, though
Stratmann would derive it from A.S. hîwet, Ind. Ita has
become littnemn by the shifting of the quantity
from the vowel to the consonant and by the in-
troduction of an epenthetic n, both very common
phenomena in the history of the English language.
Of the first many examples have been given above,
and the second is illustrated by Danish dialects like
brotkiær, brudniær. As regards the Middle Eng.
litk litkni- the n for n is explained in the
... The d came out, for instance, Latimer*
... Latimier, etc. The rule [illegible]
... would seem is to be quoted above: pa-
Patt litknemn to þin fodu, that those men, would

* Another example could be stantis, (for standing), amongst

...ed, ...ow, ...ed ...to the, ...
...end on thee, for their ...confidence". Ags. ...lēta,
lēta (aa), Dan. lide (aa), to trust in, confide in; Swed.
lita (å), with the same meaning, as. lēta (å), nāgon, sich
auf jemanden verlassen, vertrauen; — (å) lid, ein Vertrauen
auf Gott setzen" (Helmz.).

-loft, as in oloft, aloft; das as. wortbildet luft'ār';
zwar bezeichnet loft nordische entlehnung: ahdn. loft,
lofti, â lopti, i lopt, af lofte vorkommen". Brate. Skal

logha, fire, "in as. fehlend, ist nordische entlehnung: ahdn.
lohi, luhi, isl. logi "a flame, flame". — Brate. Sep. dorn. lo-
ge (logge, loge, loga, laaga, etc.), Swed. låga, låge, Dan. lue.
lund, "disposition". Ags. O. N. lund, "the mind, temper, manner";
"good minded", lund-göda, "good tempered", etc. Dan. lund,
mer", common in adverbial expressions, like i onnor lund,
otherwise, mokor lund (mokolunde), Dan. mogenlunde, O. N. mök-
una lund, in some manner, O. N. sömu lund, in the same

Mâl, speech; the A.S. word is mêl, not mêl, nor mâl, as is the Dan. mael, nor the Swed. mål, which are all from the Norse mál. Brate, O.S. mêl is found only once in this sense, namely in Beowulf l. 212: Hemming gefrægn, wide, per-ælfæt, medo ofercôman. Cf. below, Sax. mæl, mæle, Swed. mål, speech, voice.

Mælan, to speak. A.S. mêlan and its compounds, as well as the noun mêl, later meaning speech (on leaves), occur only in the poetry, and may possibly be due to Scandinavian influence. The ordinary A.S. words are sprecan and sprâc.

Mâle, tribute, ist nach eine offenbare nordische entlehnung: adän. mala – isl. mâli." Brate. O.N. mâli, "a man's duty, service for hire," etc. The first occurrence of the word is in the Peterborough Chronicle, s. anno 1086: Se cyng sende his landa ofer to mæle ofer ealle.

Mazz, maid. This form is to be explained by reference to the oblique cases of O.N. mær, g. meyjar, d. meyju, etc.,

fpl. meyjar, etc.; ph. also meya, a little maid, and mey- as a prefix: mey-barn, mey-dôm, mey-hongr, etc. In Norwegian too the objective form has prevailed all the old nom.: möy, fpl. möyjar, [illegible] mø.

Mee, meo, meek, "mues wegen fehlender entsprechung im a. nordischen entlehnung sein, wie auch Kölbing, Engl. stu. II, 2. 498 meint. Nordisch entspricht nenw. miker - isl. mjúkr. Der diphthong ist i. engl. monothongirt worden." Brate. afs. Norw., Swed. mjäk, Dan. myg.

Mekenn, meokenn, "to humble"; afs. Norw. mjuka, möykja, [illegible].

Meoeklezze, meekness. afs. O. N. mjúkleikr, "mildness, agility," Norw. mjúkleike.

Meoclike, meoclez, meekly. afs. O. N. mjúkligr, "softly, tenderly."

Meeneesse, meoneesse, meekness; formed from meo, mo, with the English suffix ness.

Merrke, mark, "ist eine offenbare entlehnung [illegible]

‚merkē - isl. merki, Rune, cwst is ‚mearc'. Trad.: ‚man
‚merkd in dine Lareow - bec to dē ‚mearc'; ch. Norw.
‚merk (‚merkjē), Dan. ‚mærke'.

‚Mēdegge 'humilis'.

‚Mēdfullegge, ‚meorg, ‚lēg'.

‚Mēnepp, ‚menepp, 3rd pers. sing.: ‚ne mēnepp hit ‚cwēthe ic dō
‚mid, Ic ne mōt dēr' muze ‚nōdlīch ‚sēon; isl. ‚minna, ‚to
[illegible]
‚der bei Ou. ‚vorkommenden ‚stimmt.' Trad. A.S. ‚gemunan, ‚gemynan, ‚gemyngian, ‚mynegian, etc., all take the
‚gen. as dat. Construction. Vielleicht gehört mēnepp zu den von
Köbling Engl. Stud. I, 2. 16 erwähnten Fällen, wo der Herausgeber
des Orm meinem das verdoppelungszeichen über n mit dem
zeichen der vocalkürze verwechselt hat. Es wäre dann
‚minnepp zu schreiben.' - Brat.

‚Mōdigegge, ‚mōdignes, ‚pride'.

‚Mūne, ‚mune, 3rd pers. sing. ‚must, will'; ‚munde, ‚must,
‚could, would'. This and the Saxon ‚mon, ‚mone, ‚mun, ‚mann
have been interchanged from the Gothic ‚munan; A.S.
‚mynan, ‚myne, Norw. ‚munna, ‚munu, Sw. ‚mona, ‚man etc.

Namcund, renowned. The A.S. is namiġ; the suffix cund is only used to mean "descended from" or the like, as god cund, heofon-cund. The n and final d for ð in namcund may be due to Scandinavian influence; cf. O.N. nafn-kendr, "famous", nafn-kunnigr, "renowned"; Norw. namnkjend, namnkunnug, Swed. namnkunnig, Dan. navnkundig, renowned.

Náþe, grace, "fehlt im as.; adän. naðhe f. pl. - isl. náðir ist das quellwort." Brate; cf. Norw., Dan. naade, Swed. nåd.

Nay, nay. Cf. O.N., Dan. nei, Norw. nei, nai, Swed. nej.

Nigenne, ninth; cf. O.N. nîunde, -i, Norw. niande,

[illegible]

Nowiht, cattle, ox., "ist wegen des diphthongs nowiht entlehnung, adän. nöt - isl. naut". Brate; cf. Norse naut, Scotch nout, neowb.

Occ, and "ist das entlehnte adän. - isl. ok". Brate; cf. Norw. og, ok, Dan. og, Swed. och.

Offrunge, "sing. oblatio". Bosworth

Offdrunnenfp, drowned, fw. f. Offdrunnenedd; see drunnenenn.

Onfangenn, to receive; see fangenn.

'Orr in der name des verfassers ist nordisch - isl. Arnr" - Brate.

Orrof, "doubtful, perplexed"; formed from rap with the A.S. prefix or.

Orrafnesse, "doubt, perplexity"; formed from the preceding with the suffix nesse.

Orrest, "contest", fehlt, im ae., da die belege bei Ettm. aus der Dänenzeit sind. Es ist also eine entlehnung des (adän.)-aschw. orosta, orusta - isl. orrosta, orrusta, obgleich die abänderung der form mir schwierig zu erklären scheint. - Im aschw. gibt es orista, orosta neben orusta ..., welche formen leichter die form bei Arn geben." - Brate. The first occurence of the word is in the Peterborough Chronicle, a. anno 1096: and hine on orreste ofer-com.

Plah fl. neut. Kommt wohl bei Ettm. vor -; daher entlehnung aus dem nord. (isl. lög). The

Verfasser der Angelsachsen (p. 408), in the abbreviation

flot ne. flok. Esp. skeat, cxp° derives it from Scandinavian, O. N. flôgr, Norw., Swed. flog, Dan. flov, [illegible] neff, prim. zegg. nedd, etc. White (note to l. 19143) thinks this word was borrowed from the O. N. In most cases the borrowing of ecclesiastical terms was no doubt the other way, cf. O. N. prim-signa, 'to give the "primsigning" or "signaculum crucis" to a catechumen, preliminary to christening" (Vigfusson).

Wecches, "scenting-hounds". White compares A. S. racc "canis, plautus, canis odoriferus", and refers to Ælfric's Glossary. Esp. also O. N. rakki, a dog, Norw. rakke, rakkje, a dog, espec. he-dog.

Radd, afraid, "fehlt im ae. Die nordische entsprechung ist aschw. rædder - isl. hræddr, das s. f. zu hræda 'to frighten' ist. [illegible] gu. shodem gekünigt worden und zu a gewandelt." Brake. Esp. also Norw. ræd (rai'dd, radd), Swed. rädd, Dan. rod.

Rap, "counsel, direction, meeting", "erweist sich durch sp. dem englischen rêd gegenüber als nordische entlehnung.

adän. raþ - isl. ráð. Dazu ist mraþ eine adjectivbildung wie ae. or-zorg zu zorg, or-môd zu môd." Brate.

Cf. also Norw., Dan. raad, & wed. råd.

Rápenn, rapenn, "to counsel, guide", "ist adän. raþa - isl. ráða". Brate. Cf. also Norw. raada, Swed. råda, Dan. raade.

Re[illegible]senn, "to raise, exalt, direct", 1. pers. sing. reyre, 3rd pers. reyrreþþ, "ist, wie der diphthong zeigt, aus zdän. reeda - isl. reisa entlehnt". Brate. Cf. further Norw. reisa, Dan. reise, Swed. resa.

[illegible]

Ro, "quiet, peace", "ist wahrscheinlich ein nordisches lehnwort: nschw. ro - isl.ró". Brate; cf. Norw., Swed., Dan. ro. Brein gives "rôv, requies; gen. vel inst. rôvo gefêgom Rû. 184."

Ros praise, "im ae. fehlend, ist nordisch; isl. hróss praise." Brate; cf. Norw., Swed., Dan. ros, praise.

[illegible] boast'". Brate; cf. further Norw., Swed. rosa, Dan. rose

[illegible]

Rosing, "boarding"; formed from the preceding.

Rôt, rote, root, "ist eine entlehnung des altdän. rôt, das es im ae. fehlt (wo *rôt wonung entspricht aw. raôδa)". Brate.

Rouwet, voice, "stimmt mit seinem diphthong genau zu gael. roud". Brate. Cf. Norw., Swed., Dan. röst.

Sête, sete, "seat, sitting". Cf. sbeat, which derives this from O.N. sâti; cf. also Norw. sâte, Swed. säte, Dan. sæde.

Sahhte, "concurring", "fehlt im ae., vor der Dänenzeit. Das [illegible] sahte, etc., is very common in the chronicles after the time of the Scandinavian invasion, and in Old Middle English homilies.

Sahhtlenn, "to reconcile", 3rd pers. sing. sahhtlepp, p.p. sahhtledd; formed from the preceding.

Sahhtnesse, "settlement, concord, reconciliation"; formed from sahhte.

Same, same. Morris, Hist. Outlines of English Accidence, p. 127, says, "In the word [same] [illegible]

sporadic for the first time in the Northern dialects, it is no doubt due to Scandinavian influence". Cf. also Skeat, who says, "The adjectival use [of same] is Scandinavian." The A.S. same, same were used only as adverbs, as same - same, whether - or, swā same swā, the same as. Cf. O.N. samr, Norw. same, samm, Swed., Dan. samme.

this word is not found in the Scandinavian languages as an adjective, it looks altogether more like a Scandinavian than like an English word. The prefix sam is comparatively rare in A.S. as compared with Scandinavian, where its compounds can be counted by the hundred. The meaning of the second part of the compound also points rather to a Scandinavian origin of the word. 'Da ae. tale f. 'sermo, narratio' hat, wäre es

ist jedoch zu der annahme nordischer herkunft mehr geneigt bin, dazu bestimmt mich teils, dass er in samtal = sahhl... in alliterierender verbindung mit einem andern nordischen worte

wisse wichtigkeit entwickelt und zwar durch das ist. talan
to speak" verloren ist." Brate. Esp. O. E. = sam-tal, Isw. sam-
tale, conversation, discourse, talk.
Sannen, to maintain, prove" ist ausdän. sande,
"to attest, the truth of, verify".
Scaldess, minstrels, poets". As Brate points out, this
seems rather to be used in the sense of precious
using poetic language. It occurs in the following
passage: Full wel binp we magden bi forteka-
ð wæling word, þunk scaldess, Ȝif we laffdiz Hare
wæs forcarued ⁊ forcrafed, þar engell cunnen wisse ge-
ting word til hire o Godess hulde (ll. 2189–2196). "Diesen
vorangehen die unter kaggenleȝȝe angeführten 2185 ff. unmit-
telbar vorher. Man verteht nicht, was minstrels, poets
in diesem zusammenhange zu tun haben. Wenn man scal-
dess als die englische entsprechung dessen. scalt "poetry, poe-
sie" Graff VI, 488 auffasst, wird man, wie mir scheint, zu

der form als der bedeutung gemäss." Brate. Skeat says, "the original sense [of scald] seems to be 'loud talker'," and compares scold. In the ancient law skáldskapr [illegible], leir-skáld also point to the bad sense as the original one, which is still noticeable in poet. dict. usages and phrases such as skáld-a, to make verses, but in a rather bad sense, skáldi, a poetaster, skaldinn, libellous". Rietz gives as dep. nds. Scotch scald, "a scold, the act of scolding".

Scorrenedd, "scorched". Skeat, in the Supplement to his [illegible] (or in Cleasby's spelling scorrenenn), of which scorrenedd is the p. p., is of Scandinavian origin, its counterpart being Norw. skrokkna, "to be shrivelled up".

Sefennde, scoffnde, scffnde, seventh. dep. O.N. sjaundi, -a, Norw. sjaunde (sjuande, sjunde, sjönde), Swed. sjunde, Dan. syvende. The first occurrence of this word with ending ende is in the Peterborough chronicle in the interpolation s. anno 656, where we find seouenende.

Semeff, seemeth. The word seem may be historically connected with A.S. gesēman, gesēmian, which however means only to "conciliate". The meanings "suit", "appear suitable", or simply "appear", are more easily explained by a comparison with the Scandinavian forms: O.N. sœma, to become, become, befit"; Norw. sœma, sœma seg, Dan. sœmme, sœmme sig, "to be proper, becoming, decent." The old meaning is still preserved in beseem, which in Middle English means both "to seem" and "to beseem", and unseemly (unsee[illegible] in seemly (unsee[illegible]

Ser, "separate", "ist gewiss der mittelhochdeutsche dat. sg. des mor[illegible]

See White's note on p. 575. Cp. Norw. ser, separat, eiendommelig, Icelandic, serdeilez, sérdeilez, particular, particularly; Dan. sær, "singular, odd, strange", særegen, "peculiar, special, particular"; især, in particular, særdeles, &c.; A. [illegible]

Serlepes, "severally, separately"; formed from the preceding; see White's note on p. 575.

Serrhfull, sorrowful, serrhe, sorrow, serrhenn, to sorrow. The vowel e, for which we should rather [illegible]

o, may perhaps be explained by the Scandinavian forms: O.N. syrgja, Norw. syrgja, syrja, Swed. [illegible] comes regularly from sorgian (> sorgen, sorwen > sorwe > sorrow), just as borrow from borgian (> borgen > borwen > borwe > borrow).

Seve, sexte, sextene, sextig. The A.S. has seofo, siex, etc. The vowel of these words in the Cumulum may have been influenced by the Scandinavian. Cf. O.N. sex, sextân, etc.

Sâd, sât, "pain, ailment". Im nordischen liegt das bedeutungsverwandte isl. sút f. 'grief, sorrow, affliction' am nächsten. Die formen stimmen nicht völlig überein. sât weist auf eine ursprünglautete nordische form *sýt. Die formen sút und *sýt sind neben einander denkbar als die ergebnisse einer doppelten ausgleichung [illegible] skuld die sich zu den ablaut. beyh, stýld, skyld verhalten [illegible] 'pflegen, sorgen für' und das zugehörige subst. sytning 'pfle-

qe". Brake; cf. also Norw. sût, sût, sôting, care, complaint; sôta, to care, sôtar, one who cares, worries, etc.

Skemmtinng, "amusement", "ist eine ableitung von dem entlehnten adän. skæmta – isl. skemta "to amuse". Ae. fehlt das wort." Brake. Cf. Norw., Dan. skjemt, "sport, mirth", etc.; Norw. skjemta, skjemtast, Dan. skjemte, "to joke, banter", etc.

Skerrenn, "to terrify". "Holt vergleicht isl. skjarr 'shy, timid', was man von der seite der bedeutung nur billigen kann. Es erübrigt nur die verschiedenheit der form zu besprechen. Das zu skjarr, regelmässig gebildete verbum isl. skirra 'to bar, prevent' kann skerrenn nicht sein, es muss also eine der-

wie broddenn zu brodd, blamenn zu blame, lazhenn

die form *skern voraus und das ist eben die form, woraus isl. skjarr gebrochen ist. Anders als unter der annahme einer ungebrocheren form lässt sich das wort nicht erklären;

skarr aufzugeben ist nicht zulässig, da der übergang in skj

sogar

cf. Norw. skyr, skirr, timid, skjerra, terrify; Swed. dial. skjurra (reason).

Skêt, "quickly, soon, straightway"; cf. O.N. skjótt, Norw. skjôt, quick, swift.*

[illegible] cf. [illegible] distinguish" etc.; Norw. skila, to discern, skilja, to divide, Swed. skilja, to separate, distinguish", Dan. [illegible]

Skill, "skill, knowledge, understanding". Cf. O.N. skil, n. pl. "a distinction, discernment, knowledge"; Norw. skil, separation, discernment, etc.; Dan. skjel, "boundary, discretion, discernment", etc.

[illegible] "quarrel" [illegible]

Skinn, skin, "muss wie die vorigen aus dem nordischen entlehnt sein: adän. skin - isl. skinn". - Brate. Skeat gives the same derivation.

[illegible] mit isl. skirpa 'to sprit'". - Brate.

Sláttemn, "to track, search". Cf. O.N. "slœða, i.e. slœða-[slóð]

* skjótt in the neuter gender i.e. skjôtr, quick, used adverbially.

to trail." Sievers. vgl. I. sl. slakenn scheint, however, to be against this derivation.

Slean, "to slay, strike", 2nd pers. sing. slærst, 3rd pers. slæp. Die entsprechende erklärung derselben zu sein. Die regelrechte entwickelung des ae. slean kommt dann bei vor slæn, 3. sg. pres. slæp." Brate.

Sleckenn, slekkenn, "to slake, abate", sp. p. slekedd; "im ae. besteht gesleccan 'debilitare'. slekkenn kommt mit pirrat als obj. vor und dazu passt das ae. wort weniger als das [illegible] wird." Stratmann. vgl. ahd. slehhjan, Swed. släcka, to extinguish (fire), slake (thirst), etc.

Sleh, "cunning", "im ae. ohne entsprechung, muss zu isl. slögr 'sly' gezogen werden". Brate. cfs. Norw. slög, sljög, sly, Dan. slu, Swed. slug.

Slop, "path, track", "fehlt im ae.; es stammt aus dem nord.; vgl. isl. [illegible]". Stratmann. cfs. sleuth, sleuth-hound.

Sowwpess, sheep, "erweist sich durch den diphthong als nordischer lehnwort: isl. sauðr". Brate. cfs. also Norw.

wand (waw).

Stiorne, stearne, star. A.S. steorra and Mod. Eng. star are without the n, so that Germ. steorne, stearne is perhaps Scandinavian; cp. O.N. stjarna, Norw. stjerna (skjarna, stjerne, &c.), Swed. stjerna, Dan. stjerne, Goth. staírno.

[illegible]

preceding.

[illegible]

same word as sprinkle, which may be true, though it

[illegible]

Dan. stænke, having introduced an r, as svrecan for wrecan; or stänka, stænke may have lost an r, as specan for sprecan.

[illegible]

This is a very frequent word in the Armuleum and occurs in the combinations forrprikkt, summ, anan summ, wra summ, tha summ, swille summ, azz summ, &c. Cp. Norw. som (sum, summ, etc.), Swed., Dan. som; common in

Compound words, as, sawon, hworam, liges-ann, etc.

Swaru, answer; cp. O.N., Norw., Swed., Dan. svar; p. e. the next word.

Swarenn, to answer; cp. O.N., Norw., Swed. svara, Dan. svare. In A.S. and Mod. Eng. the noun and verb always have the prefix.

Tŭkenn, takenn, "to take, receive"; imp. tacc, pret. toc, tôkenn, etc. "The English word 'take' was borrowed from the Scandinavian, and gradually took the place of A. Sax. 'niman'." — Holt. Cp. O.N., Norw. taka, Swed. taga, Dan. tage. The first appearance of take in English is [illegible] fê tôc; it occurs again in the entries for 1076, 1076, and in the Middle English period becomes more and more common until it crowds out niman.

Tende, tenth; cp. O.N. tiundi, -e, Norw. tiande, Swed. tionde, Dan. tiende.

[illegible]

Tezz, they; see pezz.

Till, "to, for, till, until"; cfs. O.N., Dan. til, Norw. til, tild (til, te), Swed. till.

Tiþsrnde, "tidings"; "das þ zeugt für entlehnung aus isl. tíðindi, mit derselben bedeutung." Brate. Cfs. Norw. tidend (tiend, tind), Dan. tidende.

Tobrestenn, "to burst asunder"; a.S. tóberstan; þ or [illegible].

Tohh, "though, yet, notwithstanding"; see pohh.

Tôr, tor, "hard, difficult, cfs. tor, an inseparable prefix in Icel. denoting difficulty, as torkénndr notus difficilis; O.H. [illegible] "ich [illegible] mologie des wortes vorzubringen". Fick, Schade, and Strassmann (Supplement) identify it with both tuz, as in "tuzrejan (übel glauben =) zweifeln", O.H.G. zur, as in zur- [illegible]

Tockiledd, p. p., "distinct"; see ckiledd [illegible]

Trigg, "faithful, secure", "ist aus dem adän. tryggr - isl.

Twinne, twin, two, double", "dürfte nordisch sein, da es in der vordänischen gait im ae. wol nicht vorkommt. Brein hat es gar nicht, nur die gsg. getwinnas 'gemini' aus Sal., und Ettm. führt das wort auf, aber ohne beleg. Es entspricht im nordischen aschw. tvinni, tvenni isl. tvinnr, tvennr 'two and two'. Davon ist das ob. twenne, Dan. tvende.

Penung. to ask, and ähnlich in der bedeutung auch isl. parask 'to want, lack'." Brate.

Pehhtenne (pe ehhtenne), the eighth; see ehhtende.

Pepenn, thence, "muss, da es im ae. keine solche bildung gibt, aus adän. þæþan - aschw. þæpan - isl. þaðan entstanden (þæþan)." Brate. Vgl. Norw. de dan (deda), Dan. deden

Pepennforrþ, thenceforth; a compound of the preceding.

die f. in mem. des nordischen demonstrativpronomen adän. nom. pe, gen. pera, dat. acc. pem – isl. nom. peir, gen. peir(r)a, dat. peim". – Brate. Cf. also Norw. nom. dei (di, [illegible]) (dem, döm, dom, dei); Swed. de – deras – dem; Dan. de – deres – dem. Skeat gives the same derivation. Murray (p. 181) and Morris (Hist. Outlines of Engl. Accidence, pp. 120–121) think these forms are derived from A.S. þâ – þâra – þâm; but this can be disproved on phonetic grounds; þâ became þô, according to the general rule of â > ô, and after some time was dropped

Pabst [illegible]

für deutsches alterthum XIX 221 not. Die zuflucht zur entlehnung [illegible] solchen worte als nothbehelf gelten und Norwegische sprache zeigt [illegible] sehr gut nordisch sein, vgl. adän. þo – isl. þó mit derselben bedeutung." Noreen. Cf. [illegible]

II, 6, who shows that A.S. *pêâh* developed in Middle English into *pêh* and *pâh*, etc. From the latter form Skeat derives Mod. Eng. *though*, according to the usual change of *â* > *ô*. But this will not apply in *polh* in the Ormulum, as we have no [illegible] change of *â* > *ô* > *ŏ*. The general rule is that *â* remains. *Polh* must therefore be due to foreign influence and if not to Low German, which Zupitza discountenances, most likely to O.N. *pô*. *Pelh*, in *polh* and *pelh*, no doubt comes from a form *pêh* by a shifting of quantity from the vowel to the consonant.

Polh [illegible]

Pelh [illegible]

See pronoglem on the next page.

cf. Norw. tvinn, Swed. tvinn, Dan. tvinn, with the same meaning.

Prungdenn, 3rd pers. pl. pret., "thronged, pressed". "Ett m. [illegible] auf. Wenn das hinlänglich als englisch bezeugt wäre, könnte prungdenn davon prät. sein..... aber am geratensten dünkt es doch sein das wort als nordische [illegible] cf. [illegible] prängva, prängde, Norw. trengja, trengde, Dan. trænge. The first occurrence of the [illegible] icle, a. anno 1137, I prengde pe man pâr-inne, I him brâe on alle pe limes.

Prinne, three. "Die nordischen entsprechungen sind adän. [illegible] prenne". Brate. cf. also Norw. trinn, trenn, Swed. trenne, Dan. trende.

P[illegible] cf. Norw. trettande, Swed. trettonde, Dan. trettende.

Putenn, "to howl upon", p.p. putedd. While compares A.S. [illegible]

tan, O.N. þjóta, Swed. tjuta; but these, with Norw. tjóta, are strong. Cp. the weak Norw. táta, Dan. tude, to toot, howl. Skeat derives toot from the Low German, on account of initial t for tt.

Þweorrt üt, þwerrt üt, "throughout, entirely". "Holt vergleicht mit recht dän. tvært. Aus ae. þweorh kann das -t nicht erklärt werden. Ich nehme also entlehnung des adv. þvært zum adj. adän. þvær-isl. þverr 'athwart, across, transverse' an. Ich finde nur in den wörterbüchern keine angabe, dass nordisch wie hier rein verstärkend verwant wird." Brate.

Ymm-becliþþenn, "to clip all round"; see cliþþenn.

Ymmbetrin, "round about". Cp. Dan. trind, round, trindt, adv.; trindt om, trindt omkring, all round, etc.; Swed. trind.

Ymmbonedd, "unasked"; see bone.

Ymmclænezzc, "uncleanness".

Unnhaþerlic, "inevitable"; see haþerlike.

Unnmeoc, "rude"; see meoc.

Unnrid. The etymology of this word is, I do not know. Perhaps the following may be thrown on it by a comparison with the following words: O.N. ryðja, Norw. rydja (ryggja, etc.), Swed. rödja, Dan. rydde, to clear, Eng. rid; Norw. uryde, [illegible] understood.

Unnsahhtnesse, "discord"; see sahhtnesse.

Unntill, "unto, to"; see intill and till.

Unnwrixle, "blame, shame". Brate. Cf. also O.N. brigzla, "to upbraid"; Norw. brigsle [illegible]

[illegible] „aufsport". Im a. gibt es kein solches wort; [illegible] „preservation, maintenance". — Brate. Esp. finden Norw. [illegible] nasse, ansport, etc.

Usell, „wretched, miserable, mean, in condition", ist von dem adän. a schw. usal, usæl, gysal (isl. vesall) entlehnt." Brate; esp. also Dan. usel, ussel, Norw. ussel, vesall (veele, vesaal, vesal, etc.).

Usellsom, „wretchedness", a compound of the preceding. Esp. Norw. usseldom, vesalldomm, misery, wretchedness, etc.

Uttorsetenn, „to break forth, escape"; see attbrasset.

Wælinng, „wanton". Sachse, Ueber das unorganische e im Ormulum* §83 anm. äussert: „Ist vielleicht wælinng in wælinng word 2192, das ebenso wie gretinng word als ein [illegible] verb. *wælenn = an. vél a, vêla, betrügen? vgl. z. b. kenner vêltar með brögðum ok lygordum (Vigf.); danach würde wælinng word ein wort bedeuten, welches den zweck hat, ein mädchen zu verführen, und könnte also

* [illegible]

synonym mit unnpawfull wrend 2191 gefaren, werden.
An d. 22 ae. dwelan, werare, afflizere (Ger.) ist natürlich der
bedeutung wegen nicht zu denken. Mir scheint, dass man
dieser auseinandersetzung von Sachse beistimmen muss

Waccnepp, „waketh", Forr allpe flesshess fule luxst

rare in
Anglo-Saxon and Middle English, and are not found
in any other Teutonic language except Gothic and
Scandinavian, where they are extremely common,
so that the few traces we find of such verbs
in English may be due to Scandinavian influ-
ence.* Cfr. O.N., Norw., Swed. vakna, Dan. vaagne, Goth.

Wand, rod. Cfr. O.N. Wöndr, Norw. vond, Dan. vaand,

lehnwort, wie schon -nap (gegen engl. rôd) zeigt. Es wäre
adän. *wand-nap, welcher freilich in keiner der nordischen

*Cfr.

wort bei Arm hat sich naeh raf gebildet." Brate.
Esp. also Norw. va: naad, carelessness; also, want,
, misery, trouble.

Wamt, "wanting," "ist nom. sg. neutr. vom nordischen adj.
vass vom mit tatt folle mit nil. redensarten wie fás
av fróðum vant; nun die construction mit dem gen.
ist also abhanden gekommen." Brate.

Wannt-umm, "indigent, poor," "ist eine englische ableitung
von want." Brate.

War, "summor, pus". Esp. O.N., Norw. var, "the rheum running
from the eye" (Vigfusson); O.N. vâgr, matter, Norw. vaag,
Dan. vor (formerly spelled vaar), Swed. var.

rem." Brate (p. 555).

Wel, well, well. This word is found in the Ormulum with the spelling well (according to Effer). It would seem, then, that in this as in so many other words ... tity. For the spelling with long vowel cp. Norw. vâl, Scotch weel, weil, weill.

... vowel der form als auch der bedeutung nach passt ...

Werre, adv. worse. Cp. O. N. verr, adv., verri, adj.; Norw. verr, ... Hempel: wor.

Whepennwarð, wherea, "ist ein nordisches wort: adän. hwæden (Schwengesetz) - ist. hvaðan (vgl. þeþenn und heþenn)." - Brate; cp. also Dan. hveden.

Wilezz, "wiles, guile". "Ettm. hat nur ae. wile (vel vīle?), [illegible] man geneigt sein nordische entlehnung zu vermuthen. Der zusammenhang an den belegstellen verlangt die gegebene bedeutung, aber das formell entsprechende ist. vīl [illegible] wælenng and cp. O.N. vēl, "artifice, craft, device. II. a wile, device, trick. 1. pl. Grandz, tricks" (Vigfus. [illegible]

Witerr, "clear". "Weil das wort im ne. nicht vorkommt, [illegible] gewiss [illegible] bedeutung, aber [illegible]

Witerrlike, witerrlig, "clearly, truly", "ist mit dem wenigen nor [illegible] lig, "known, manifest" (White); witterligen, adv.; [illegible]

Wiðtakenn, "to consent," see takenn and cf. O.N. við-taka, or ditto; Norw. vedtekt, Dan. vedtægt, received custom; N.orw. vedtoka (vedtaken), acceptance, consent; Dan. vedtage, to agree (on), resolve, accept (as an established custom, &c.).

Wrang, adj., adv., "wrong, wrongfully". Cf. Zupitza, Anzeiger für deutsches Alterthum, II, 12, who says, "ein ae. adj. wrang- ne. wrong kenne ich nicht. ja selbst das substantiv wrang jedenfalls nicht als ae. erweisen. vorläufig muss ich rang- [illegible] wrang. [illegible]

Swed. vrång. The A.S. word was wôh, which Cm also uses.

Þæplezze, "caution, prudence".

Þemsle, "care". Cf. O.N. geymsla, "guardianship, watch, vigilance" (Vigfusson); Norw. gøymsla, repository; also [illegible]

[illegible] and, as I do not think there is sufficient grant for believing them to be borrowed words, though I grant that the Scandinavian has influenced the form of many of them, as ~~[illegible]~~ comm, gall, fainges, hannd, kanke, and others with a double consonant following, burness, benndedd, bigatt, bizenndedd, bress, comm, [illegible], hus, gatt, gifenn, greses, hannd, karrk, kirke, lott, make, nittenn, norp, sferhannd, senndenn, skir, standenn, stoffnedd, sornness, swmbe, swnnsienn.

It is not contended that all the words in the even list are necessarily Scandinavian loan words. Many of them have no doubt been shaped in form or meaning or both, through Scandinavian influence, without being themselves borrowed. The degree of probability in which a word is referred to a Scandinavian origin will naturally vary

in the "Ormulum" accompanying it. The words underlined are the most important of the following: ar, arenn, add, attbrastt, barlic, bezzlenn (corrected), blinnt, benn, clabe, clipfenn, enclenn, enelinng, eroc, curredd, dwellenn, ehhcnt, [illegible], fipelenn, fland, fr[illegible], fra, fragrenn, freest, frizzenn, frost, full[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [

manian words than in Rel. Ant. I. 1 [illegible]

as usual, see very good. Etymons are given only for such words as do not occur in the Ormulum.

Of present participles in ande,* which, as stated above (p. 19), may be due to Scandinavian influence, there are a few examples, namely cuðelande (130), ligtande (159), sechpande (454), gangande (654), seacande (660), wunnande (667). In ded (679; forlede, 45; ifdede 762), the change of d to d, may be due to the Scandinavian forms.

List of Scandinavian Words in A Bestiary

Ai, aye, always, ll. 62, 194, 222, 472, 478, 688, 712, 725. See ayy in the Ormulum.

Arn, ll. 57, 351, 447, 512, 527, 547, 582, 591, 596, 604, 612; aren, ll. 510, 531. See arenn in the Ormulum.

At-breted (MS. at-breteð), escapes, l. 672, at-broten, sp. p., escaped, l. 582. See attbraxst in the Ormulum.

Barlic, ll. 262, 291. See barrlic in the Ormulum.

Bigeten, pl. ind., beget, ll. 614, 618. The O.S. begitan does not appear to have had the meaning of Mod. Eng. beget.

* On this and the loss of the prefix ge- cf. Alphant, i. 284.

the word for this was ġebrōðor. As the Modern meaning of the word does not appear till in the Middle English period, it may have been born[illegible] from O.N. geta, to beget, ergenden".

Bōne, Prayer, l. 116. See the previous [illegible].

[illegible]

spere. sing., l. 316; breming, beuning, [illegible] brenne, etc., in the Ormlum.

Brōȝ (he is blae colore if qual., l. 735)" = brow, eigentlich die Braue, supercilium und cilium, dient hier zur Bezeichnung der Barten, vgl. ags. bar barbar, fr. le barbe der Walfischbarten, ags. breáw, brū, altn. brā, supercilium, cilium". - Mätzner. Phonetically brō would be the direct correspondent of brā, since in A. Bestiary ę̄ has been regularly changed to ō.

ȝcalled, calls, l. 651; colled, l. 545" = called [Calicē!] and would so be written, altn. kalla, vocare, invocare, ags. ceallian, vocare". - Mätzner. Skeat derives call from the same

form. But if it had been ægeweorc A.S. would, it would no doubt have occurred hundreds of times in the literature, whereas, according to Grein, it is found only once, namely in Byrhtnōð, l. 91, Organ weallian þā ofer cald water. Sweet, in the glossary to his A.S. Reader, refers it to O.N. kalla. Hilde-calla, proeco bellicus, is found in Exodus l. 252. It is [illegible]. Cf. Norw., Swed. kalla, Dan. kalde.

Calling, l. 684; formed from the preceding.

Coostes, "habits, nature", ll. 370, 785, 787. See coostes in the Or- [illegible].

Crifelarde, "crawling", l. 130. Cf. Pp. 19, 131.

Daredē (oe daredē ēa ge ded þuere, l. 406; and daredē iden stille, l. 486), daren (oe duren stille in here pit, l. 761). "Das intransitive dare wird von den Lexikographen durch sehr verschiedene Verba erklärt, wie starre, lauk, lie hid, tremble, languish, cower etc. Der Grundbegriff scheint der der Schlaffheit und Dumpfheit zu sein, woraus sich die Verwendung desselben auf das ruhige Liegen, wie auf Feuchtsamkeit und Schmerz erklärt. ---- Dare als Adjektiv stupid, dull, z.B. hamèsan v. alt. dări,

dän. dune, schw. dån, mod. ton". Mätzn. In his

Mätzner connects the word with O.N.B. tar-m-ian.

In connection with the etymology suggested

cf. O.N. dâr, "adj., merely used except in the neut.

dått in various phrases; einum verð dått (or dått

um sitt), numbness comes to one, one is benumbed." (Vig-

fusson).

Dêd, death, l. 528 (fra dêde, l. 46; af dêde, l. 762). Skeat,

Scandinavian than A.S.; cf. the Danish and Swedish forms".

Of this explanation it seems we must suppose

that the d, as found in the O.N. daudi, had changed

to t before the word was substituted for the

Dreped, kills (ll. 483, 540). Cf. O.N., Norw. drepa, Swed. drä-

pa, Dan. dræbe, to kill. A.S. drepan, means only "to strike". The

first occurrence of the word in English in the Scandinavi-

3 drâfen ræd wræc, "Earni fæsen hē drâfen mid hungre,
on which Earle has the following note: "Although
the word occurs both in Beowulf and in Cædmon
and Genesis, with the meaning 'to kill' - yet its presence in
this place may safely be attributed to Danish influence.
The Danish to the Anglican Scalds, and the occurrence
of the word in those prose texts tends to confirm their
Anglican character. The word is not picked from any
[illegible]
German treffen shows that the word is a general
Teutonic and not a peculiarly Scandinavian
word, and only the special meaning "to kill" was
borrowed from the Latin source.
Dröfing, killing, death (l. 690); formed from the preceding. Cp. O. N. drâp "slaughter"; Dan. dial.
[illegible]
Fightande, fighting (l. 159); cf. Gn. 19, 131.
Fiked, striving (l. 656). "Fiken bedeutet fiken die nicht,
sondern es drückt rasche Bewegung, Eile und Hast aus,

welche auf den Begriff der Gier, der Begierde, der Lüsternheit u. dgl. mehr angewendet wird. – ; altn. fíkja, gestinare; fíkr und fíkenn, avidus, cupidus, ardens, fíkjaz, affectare, concupiscere". – Mätzner. vgl. Norw. fíka, to strive, take pains; fíken, desirous (Aasen); Swed. fika, nach Etwas streben, sich um Etwas bewerben"; fiken, gierig, begierig"; fikenhet, die Begierigkeit (Helms), etc.

Fiend, l. 678; see fó (Armelum).

Flêrd, deceitful (l. 452, sô was Herôdes fox and flêrd);

nes. See flaid in the Ormulum.

Fôdredes, l. 464 (de spinnere onfine swidge wôved, fested atte hâs afhire fôdredes, etc.). "Das Wort muss da. Gewebe umschreibend bezeichnen, und es lässt sich in fodredes zerlegen, von ags. fôda (nutrimentum, mittel (consilium, conditio, remedium) cf. ags. sû-red, mhd. lîf-nât, was zur Leibesnahrung dient, kauf-nât, Waarenvorrath, so dass das Spinngewebe hiernach das Ernährungsmittel bezeichnet wäre". – Mätzner. Cf. Norw. fôderaad, provision, annual allowance (to one who has ceased his

fra in the Armelum.

Hangande, l. 654; see ffl. 19, 131.

See gyn in the Armelum.

Heil, ll. 76, 366, 518 (heil and sund); Cp. A.S. hëill, Norw. heil. "Engl. hail and hale are of Scandinavian origin, whole of Saxon". - Rigfuscon. Skeat gives the same explanation; whole comes regularly from A.S. hâl.

Husbondes (l. 388). "Not a true A.S. word, but borrowed [illegible] búandi. - Icel. hús, a house; and búandi, dwelling, inhabiting, pres. part. of búa, to abide, dwell". - Skeat.

Ille, ll. 526, 573. See ille in the Armelum.

Illing (l. 417) "malicious [illegible] illing malitiosus man"; illinga-secta, "a set of rogues" (Rigfuscon); Norw. illing, an austere, irascible man (Aasen).

kōt (l. 438), "fle. k, aldn. kjöt, dän. kiød, cano"-Mätzner. cf. Norw. kjøt, d'ancd. kiœtt.

Lāge, "custom" (l. 23), law (ll. 293, 297, 304, 380, 784; lāgen, law (l. 170). See lazke in the Glossarium.

Lāgelīke, lawfully (l. 695); formed from the preced-

[illegible].

Lāge, nom., il., law (l. 547). See Lich in the Glossarium.

Lāt, ll. 429, 430 (he lāt he ne wile nu nogt biswīke, he lāt he ne wile nu dōn nōn lōt)" = lāte, he looks, feigns. Als he let he knew hem nogt Gen. & Exod. 2168, aldn. lāta, to pretend, ostendere, genere, fingi, mhd. lāzen, einen Anblick gewähren, sich darstellen, mhd. lazzen, aussehen, niederd. lāten"-Mätzner. See lā-

[illegible] Glossarium.

Lāte ð (l. 358), "leaves, abandons, cf. lete ð 135, bei Conr. Ekteht; bei Laz. steht auch late, Gen. & Exod. laten 3071, aldn. lāta"-Mätzner. cf. O. b. lāta, "to leave, forsake"; lāta ei nan, "to forsake a person" (Bigfusson). Charged in form, lāten may have been modified also in meaning by the O. N., as the meaning "abandon" does not appear to have belonged to A.S. lǣtan. To be sure, [illegible] defi-

[illegible] ...bet in the examples. Le ...ten Lêtan is a com-
pared by bebirdan or by an adjective (gegnelêan ne),
which makes a difference.

Leide, acc. pl. (l. 458), "bei Orm Laz, bei Laz. Lat, laid me-
dem Lat im älteren Texte, altn. leidr." Mätzner. Cp. Norw. leid
(lei, leide), Swed., Dan. led.

Liwenode (l. 275), "sustenance, provisions, ein Wort, welches
auffallend ist und etwa mit liwlode vertauscht werden
darf. [illegible]

Mätzner. Cp. O.N. lifnadr, "life, conduct of life"; Norw. livnad
(livna), Swed. levnad, Dan. levnet.

Oe, also, ll. 71, 338. See ece in the Glossary.

Otwinne, in two, asunder, ll. 269, 296. See twinne in
the Glossary and Strat mann s. v. twîn.

Onde, breath, ll. 407, 607, 645, 753. Cp. O.N. andi, Norw. ande,
Swed. anda (ande), Dan. aande, breath; O.N., Norw. anda, Swed.
andas, Dan. aande, to breathe.

Ôwel (mid here breat owel, l. 583); "... wenn wir owel vom altn.

ôfalr, monumentalis, herleitem dürfen, wo entstände der Sinn: with their heart incorruptible, inflexible". Wätzner. Cf. Norw. ufal, inalienable.

Rapelîke, quickly, ll. 240, 477 (re-nnedrapelîke). Cf. O. N. "hapa sig, refl., ... [illegible] actions; ffara hapalliga, to rush headlong like a fool". Vigfusson; hrapa, "to fall, tumble down, to fall in ruin. to rush headlong, hurry"; Norw. rapp, moment, av i rappet, immediately; rapp, stroke, rap (which Skeat derives from the Scandinavian); rapp, quick; rappa seg, to hurry; [illegible]. Cf. also Scotch rap, "haste"; rape, rap, "adv., quickly, hastily"; in a rap, "in a moment" (Jamieson).

[illegible] ll. 1668. Rime [illegible] 376 [illegible]

Remmande, l. 667; Ree fyp. 19, 131.

Rennen, run, l. 340; rennede, ll. 240, 477. For the ea forms see rann in the Ormulum.

Sagede (l. 640), "saw, altn. saga, recare, narrare". Wätzner. There is no example of the word saw entire from Ü's

[illegible] the verb did not belong to the language just as well as the noun. Cp. Norw. saga (saagoa), Swed. säga, Dan. sige.

[illegible] Norw. skade (skae), Swed. skada, Dan. skade. There is no noun corresponding to this in A.S., unless it be sceaden, [illegible] found. Leo (p. 58, l. 26) gives as the nominative sceade (scädde, scedde). The common word sceada is only used of a man and means "robber, thief, enemy, scadawin" (B.), etc.

Seacande, l. 660; cp. Ps. 19, 131.

[illegible]

Seye, l. 60. See seye in the Ormulum

Skemting (l. 434), "amusement, delight, wie bei Orm skemmtinng Hom. 2165, anet skenting, altn. skemtan, oblectamentum, skemta, oblectare, s. O. A. N. 984." - Mätzner. See skemmtinng in the Ormulum.

[illegible]

Smuke, l. 667. Not found in a.S. – Swed. smut, a sea mout, muggle; Dan. smude + low German smuke + Dutch smuit + E. smirk, smug. B. From a Teut. type SMUT; whence Icel. smýta, to wipe the nose, Swed. smyta, Dan. smyde, the same;

Smuk, l. 578 (de sipes sinken mitte smuk); "mitte smuk, mit the confusion, so erklären wir mit Bezugnahme auf ndn. smukk, permixtio, confusio, tumultus, und smukka, [illegible] (= smukk), svakk, "a muddle; disorder"; svakka, "to act, be disorderly" (Aasen); Norw. smukk (smukl), liquid, a swill; [illegible]

Swide, singe, burn, l. 70. Cf. O.N. svîða, Norw., Swed. svida, Dan. svide, svie, to singe, to be singed, burnt, to smart.

Taked, ll. 87, 98. See takenn in the Glossary.

Te-togged, l. 420. Cf. O.N. toga, Norw. toga (töga, draagaa), to draw. Also see teasing, phonetically, to denie Eng.

tug from this stem, as Skeat does, from O. Dutch tocken,
to [illegible]
influence on English at this early date.

Til, ll. 19, 43, 65, 67, 84, 126, 328, 473, 519, 612, 742. See till in
the Ormulum.

Trostlike (l. 634), "confidently, with firm trust, vgl. altn.
[illegible]

Þ [illegible]

Þog, ll. 79, 369, 616, 721. See þohh in the Ormulum.

[illegible]

spricht dem ags. ungeryde, welches den Begriff der Unbeholfenheit
und Unangemessenheit enthält und deshalb den der Unbeholfenheit,
Grösse und Stärke gut äussert." Mätzner. See unnide in
the Ormulum.

Unskil (l. 433), "indiscretion, want of discrimination ... ags. scile,
[illegible]
See unnskill in the Ormulum.

Wiles, l. 385. See wiless in the Ormulum.

Wille, l. 12 (dat we, we gon mowor wille), astray.... Altn. villr, errabundus, vagus". Mätzner. Cp. O.N. fara villt, "to go astray"; villa, "to bewilder"; Norw. vill, bewildered, etc.; hûsvill, homeless, houseless; raadvill, at a loss what to do; Dan. forvilde, to bewilder; O.N., Norw., etc.; Scotch wuid, wuyd, wud, wuy, "to wander, uncertain how to proceed"; to go wyll, "to go astray"; wyll of wayne, "at a loss for [an opinion, i.e. not same word as O.N. vân (A.S. wên), hope, expectation". In the Southern dialect it became wône, and Halliwell is no doubt wrong in translating wille of wone, "at a loss for a dwelling". Cp. Norw. vôn, hope, expectation, etc. vond

(Wrong, l. 798. See wrang in the Glossary.

In explanation of the above list I would say that I do not regard all the words

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], seasande, sefpande are given merely as examples of participles in -nde (see §§ 19, 131), forms which may [illegible]. Less doubtful examples of change of form due to [illegible] re-umen. Wit fôdredes is compared Norw. fôderaad, in confirmation of Mätzner's explanation of the word, though fôdred itself is not a Scandinavian loan-word, as shown by the second member of the compound; cf. [illegible], perhaps other words like sagot, seade, cannot be proved to be borrowed from the Scandin[illegible]

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